

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

[INCORPORATED]

E. ALBERT COOK, Ph.D., Manager

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THE CITIZEN.

What are You Going to Do on

Commencement Day?

Vol. VIII

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 30, 1907.

One Dollar a year.

No. 50

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mrs. McKinley Has Passed Away.—Louisville Officials are Put Out.—Bryan Attacks the Steel Trust.—Famine in China is Broken.

Mrs. Wm. McKinley died last Sunday afternoon at her home in Canton, Ohio. The news of her death caused deep sorrow in the National Capitol, where she so long made her home while her husband was a member of Congress, and late president. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon. President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, and other prominent men will be in attendance.

The six judges of the Court of Appeals have voted, four to two, to put out the democratic officials of the city of Louisville and Jefferson county who were declared to have been elected in the election of 1905. The court holds that the officers are to be filled by appointment, the governor filling the more important of them and his appointees filling those which are not given directly to him to fill.

W. J. Bryan makes the Steel Trust the central figure in his monthly discussion of national affairs with Senator Beveridge and shows that the profits of the trust are greater than the total amount paid out in wages. He suggests revision of the tariff as the remedy, and urges that the president should not confine his attention to one trust only.

Official intelligence has been received at Washington from China that the famine which has prevailed in the coastal country north of Shanghai, caused by floods is so far relieved that further contributions are unnecessary. The district thus affected embraces a population of nearly twenty millions, and for many months the suffering was extreme owing to the destruction of the crops. But relief was sent from all parts of the civilized world, and this, with the aid given by the Chinese government and voluntary home contributions, have tided the afflicted population over the great calamity. The famine has at last been broken by the ripening of the new crops. The people of the United States sent over \$329,000, besides a large quantity of seed wheat and flour. The sympathy thus manifested has been gratefully received by the Chinese, and they no longer look upon Americans with hostility. Indications are that the trade relations between the two countries will now be resumed on a very friendly basis.

The democratic searchers have a new presidential possibility in the person of William Alexander Harris, of Lynwood, Kansas. He is regarded as



JUNE

6 month of June, when birdlings mate
And brides their vows enunciate;
Ah, balmy month when Nature's loom
Weaves fragrant blossoms into bloom!
BYRON WILLIAMS

1907 JUNE 1907											
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a strong and able man and is expected to figure in the race for the nomination if Mr. Bryan refuses to run.

By a vote of 37 to 9 the New York Senate passed a bill fixing at two cents a mile the rate of passenger fare on all railroads or railroad systems over 150 miles of length in that state.

How corruption among city officials is regarded in England is indicated by a statement that with one exception all the members of the Westham board of guardians and the workhouse and infirmary officials whose trial began April 24th, on the charge of receiving bribes, had been found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment at hard labor, varying from six months to two years.

Comforting Thought.

If the poor cannot always get meat,
The rich man cannot always digest it.
—Giles.

HARGIS IS ACQUITTED

Lexington Jury Sets Him Free and He Goes to Sandy Hook for Trial on Another Charge.—Judge Redwine Refuses to Try Him.

James Hargis was acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of James Cockrill, the jury at Lexington returning a verdict of not guilty after being out only one hour. Within thirty minutes after Judge Hargis was acquitted, he and his brother Alex had signed a bond of \$7,500 for the release of Bill Britton, charged with the same offense for which Hargis had just been cleared.

Special Judge William Carnes was upheld by the Court of Appeals in transferring to Elliott county the case of the Commonwealth against James Hargis and others, charged with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox.

Judge Redwine of Elliott county has refused to try Hargis, and a messenger has been sent to Governor Beckham to see if he will appoint a special judge for the case. It is said that perhaps Judge Carnes himself may again be appointed as special judge for this case. There seems no hope of securing a fair trial in Elliott county.

A COMMON NUISANCE

Kentucky Court's Decision Concerning Poolrooms and "Bucket Shops."

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—The Kentucky court of appeals has held that a poolroom or a "bucketshop" where gambling in any form whatever is carried on can be proceeded against as a common nuisance, and, upon conviction, the nuisance can be abated thereafter through indictments by a grand jury. The decision was announced in poolroom cases from Campbell county, and a "bucketshop" case from McCracken county.

The Hargis Case.

Lexington, Ky., May 21.—The testimony in the Hargis trial has been completed and the case will be in the hands of the jury by tomorrow night. The defense introduced Ligia and Thomas Gay, who swore they saw John Abner in Perry county on the day that Jim Cockrill was killed. Senator Alex Hargis swore that the stories of Moses Feltner's implicating him in the conspiracy was the most damnable falsehood ever uttered. The last witness for the defense was King Ford, who testified that he was with Judge Hargis when the shots were fired and that he did not have a gun in his hand, as several of the commonwealth's witnesses testified.

She Attended a Dance.

Lexington, Ky., May 25.—Because she was not permitted to graduate on account of having attended a dance contrary to the school rules, Miss Sadie McGinty of Danville, has brought suit against the Campbell-Hagerman female college for \$12,000 damages.

COMMENCEMENT.

This is a queer name for the last day of School! Perhaps it means that the graduates begin real life that day. Perhaps the New School year begins with a vacation.

Anyway Commencement time is a very happy and profitable season. Your boys quit work and go to Commencement, and they come home, rested, refreshed, and full of new ideas. They work better all the year following. They have new and better things to think about.

And at Commencement you meet a crowd of good people. You forget your troubles, and get braced up.

It does your wife and daughter good to attend Commencement. They stay at home more than you do, and they need the gentle excitement of such a little outing.

This is one day given up to good feeling, good thoughts, good company, and plans for the welfare of our young folks. Let everybody bring a dinner basket, and a smile, and put in a long day seeing and hearing good things.

Wednesday, June Fifth.

COMMENCEMENT DAY PROGRAM

It is important that all should know exactly the program for Commencement Day in order that they may guide their friends to the points of greatest interest.

The first exercise is to be held at the early hour of 8:30, when the new Printing Office will be dedicated by brief addresses at the Bruce Building.

The Commencement exercises are held in the Tabernacle, as usual, and begin at nine o'clock. All persons who are there to listen to the students speaking and to witness the industrial exhibit are requested to remain seated thru each division of the exercises. At the close of each half hour there will be music and a brief intermission to enable those who wish to, to retire, and others to come in. Music will be furnished by the Harmonia Society, the College Band and the Ariel Quartet.

The great events of the morning will come between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the prize Bibles will be presented, and degrees and diplomas awarded and conferred.

At the same time as these exercises in the Tabernacle, to accommodate those who cannot find seats in the building, there will be exhibits in all buildings of the College, as follows: Farm Stock and Machinery, College Barn on Walnut Meadow Pike; Carpentry Machinery, and Woodwork in

the rear Industrial Building; Engines and Boilers in the Power Plant, north of the rear Industrial Building; Printing in the new Bruce Printing Office, where the typesetting machine and the new printing press will be found; Agriculture in the front Industrial Building, east end; Cabinet, front Industrial Building, east end; Domestic Science, Household Management and Laundry in front Industrial Building, west end; Drawing, Mechanical and Freehand, front Industrial Building, east end, upstairs; Manual Training, (Sloyd) front Industrial Building, east end, upstairs; Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Science Hall.

Work of the Model Schools and Normal Department in Lincoln Hall.

The great new Reflectoscope upstairs in Lincoln Hall.

Library in the new Carnegie Library Building.

Boarding Hall and Public Rooms in Ladies' Hall.

Home-spun Fair in the Chapel.

Refreshment Booth in the rear of the Library, near the Chapel.

Check-room, where baskets and parcels may be left for safe-keeping, at the rear of the Chapel.

Mothers' Room, where ladies accompanied by babies can find rest and refreshment, in the rear of the Chapel.

The office of General Information will be the Registrar's office, No. 5 Lincoln Hall.

A Fire Mist and a Planet.

A fire mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell;
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the cloud—
Some call it Evolution
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky;
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden rod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like the tide on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts' high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the road;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consolation,
And others call it God.

—Prof. W. H. Carruth.

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Berea College Fair

FOR

Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 5, 1907, the College Commencement Day in Room 80 in the College Chapel Building.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you can show your skill and may have a chance to sell something.

TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 P. M. on Tuesday, June 4, 1907, or from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 5, 1907.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 6, 1906.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or oak split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well-made. The size of such should not be over the half bushel basket and smaller ones will find a readier sale.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

	1ST	2ND
Home-spun and Home-woven Coverlets	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table-Spreads		
Coverlet patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers		
Coverlet Patterns	1.00	.50
Linen	1.00	.50
Cotton	1.00	.50
Linsey, 8 yds.	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel, 8 yds.	1.00	.50
Home-spun Blanket 3 1/2 yds. (twilled)	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 8 yds.	1.50	.75
Flannel Linen, 8 yds.	1.00	.50
Rug Rugs, figured border	1.50	.75
Rug Rugs, carpet weave	1.00	.50
Hickory or Oak split, melon-shaped baskets	2.00	1.00
Ax-handles, home-made	.50	.25
Hand-made split-bottom chair	1.50	.75
Hand-made rustic chair	1.50	.75
Knit Socks, home-spun yarn	.50	.25
Knit Mittens, home-spun yarn	.50	.25

No premiums will be given for Linsey, Dress Flannels or Linens which do not contain eight yards.

Only second-class premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones have been entered.

Committee on Home-spun Fair.

STATEMENT OF THE
BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

at the close of business May 27, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$162,667.83
Overdrafts	1,645.66
Due from other banks	29,670.01
Two Banking Houses and Lots	18,187.24
Currency and Specie	11,996.16
Furniture and Fixtures	6,209.32
Current Expenses	2,749.63
Interest Paid to Depositors	511.99
Total Resources	233,637.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in Cash	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund	7,672.37
Undivided Profits	6,259.02
Deposits	169,679.15
Cashiers Checks outstanding	27.30
Total Liabilities	233,637.84

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
County of Madison.

W. H. Porter, Cashier of the Bera Bank and Trust Company, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1907, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, the 28th day of May, 1907.

J. M. KIRBY, Notary Public.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier
J. W. DINSMORE, DirectorJ. W. HERNDON, Director
E. T. FISH, Director

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith in the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMERON," Etc.

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"But I suppose the Sisters are awfully strict."

"They're hideous,—perfectly hideous."

"Where is your home?" I demanded. "Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, perhaps?"

"Humph, you are dull! You ought to know from my accent that I'm not from Chicago. And I hope I haven't a Kentucky girl's air of waiting to be flattered to death. And no Indianapolis girl would talk to a strange man at the edge of a deep wood in the gray twilight of a winter day,—that's from a book; and the Cincinnati girl is without my elan, esprit,—whatever you please to call it. She has more Teutonic repose,—more Gretchen of the Rhine valley about her. Don't you adore French, Squire Glenarm?" she concluded, breathlessly, and with no pause in her quick step.

"I adore yours, Miss Armstrong," I asserted, yielding myself further to the joy of idiocy, and delighting in the mockery and whimsical moods of her talk. I did not make her out; indeed, I preferred not to! I was not then,—and I am not now, thank God!—of an analytical turn of mind. And as I grow older I prefer, even after many a blow, to take my fellow human beings as I find them. And as for women, old or young, I envy no man his gift of resolving them into elements. As well carry a spray of arbutus to the laboratory or subject the enchantment of moonlight upon running water to the flame and blow-pipe as try to analyze the heart of a girl,—particularly a girl who paddles a canoe with a sure stroke and puts up a good race with a rabbit.

A lamp shone ahead of us at the entrance of one of the houses, and lights appeared in all the buildings.

"If I knew your window I should certainly sling under it,—except that you're going home! You didn't tell me why they were deporting you."

"I'm really ashamed to! You would never—"

"Oh, yes, I would; I'm really an old friend!" I insisted, feeling more like an idiot every minute.

"Well, don't tell! But they caught me flirting—with the grocery boy! Now aren't you disgusted?"

"Thoroughly! I can't believe it! Why, you'd a lot better flirt with me," I suggested boldly.

"Well, I'm to be sent away for good at Christmas. I may come back then if I can square myself. My! That's slang,—isn't it adorable?"

"The Sisters don't like slang, I suppose?"

"They loathe it! Miss Devereux,—you know who she is!—she spies on us and tells."

"You don't say so; but I'm not surprised at her! I've heard about her!" I declared bitterly.

We had reached the door, and I expected her to fly; but she lingered.

"Oh, if you know her! Perhaps you're a spy, too! It's just as well we should never meet again, Mr. Glenarm," she declared haughtily.

"The memory of these few meetings will always linger with me, Miss Armstrong," I returned in an imitation of her own tone.

"I shall scorn to remember you!"—and she folded her arms under the cloak tragically.

"Our meetings have been all to few, Miss Armstrong. Two, exactly, I believe!"

"Then you prefer to ignore the first time I ever saw you," she said, her hand on the door.

"Out there in your canoe? Never! And you've forgiven me for overhearing you and the chaplain on the wall—please!"

She grasped the knob of the door and paused an instant as though pondering.

"I make it three times, without that one, and not counting once in the road and other times when you didn't know, Squire Glenarm! I'm a foolish little girl to have remembered the first. I see now how blind I have been. Good-by!"

She opened and closed the door softly, and I heard her running up the steps within.

I ran back to the chapel, roundly abusing myself for having neglected my more serious affairs for a bit of silly talk with a school girl, fearful lest the openings I had left at both ends of the passage should have been discovered. Near the chapel I narrowly escaped running into Stoddard, but I slipped past him, found my lantern, pulled the hidden door into place, and, traversing the tunnel without incident, soon climbed through the hatchway and slammed the false block securely into the opening.

CHAPTER XIII.

A Pair of Eavesdroppers.

When I came down after dressing for dinner, Bates called my attention to a belated mail. I pounced eagerly upon a letter in Laurance Donovan's well-known hand, bearing, to my sur-

prise, an American stamp and postmarked New Orleans. It was dated, however, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, December 15, 1901, and gave a characteristically racy account of his efforts to dodge the British detective who was pursuing him. He hoped, he wrote, to cross the borders into Texas, but declared that he should keep clear of Indiana, as he was unacquainted with the Indian language.

Bates gave me my coffee in the library, as I wished to settle down to an evening of reflection without delay. Larry's report of himself was not reassuring, despite its cheerful tone. I knew that if he had any idea of trying to reach me he would not mention it in a letter which might fall into the hands of the authorities, and the hope that he might join me grew. I was not, perhaps, entitled to a companion at Glenarm under the terms of my exile, but as a matter of protection in the existing condition of affairs there could be no legal or moral reason why I should not defend myself against my foes, and Larry was an ally worth having.

My neighbor, the chaplain, had inadvertently given me a bit of important news; and my mind kept reverting to the fact that Morgan was reporting his injury to the executor of my grandfather's estate in New York. Everything else that had happened was tame and unimportant compared with this. Why had John Marshall Glenarm made Arthur Pickering the executor of his estate? He knew that I detested him, that Pickering's noble aims and high ambitions had been praised by my family until his very name sickened me; and yet my own grandfather had thought it wise to intrust his fortune and my future to the man of all men who was most repugnant to me. I rose and paced the floor in anger.

My rage must fasten upon some one,



"Then You Prefer to Ignore the First Time I Ever Saw You?"

and Bates was the nearest target for it. I went to the kitchen, where he usually spent his evenings, to vent my feelings upon him, only to find him gone. I climbed to his room and found it empty. Very likely he was off condoling with his friend and fellow conspirator, the caretaker, and I fumed with rage and disappointment. I was thoroughly tired,—as tired as on days when I had beaten my way through tropical jungles without food or water; but I wished, in my impotent anger against I knew not what agencies, to punish myself,—to induce an utter weariness that would send me exhausted to bed.

The snow in the highway was well beaten down and I swung off countryward past St. Agatha's. A gray mist hung over the fields in whirling clouds, breaking away occasionally and showing the throbbing winter stars. The walk and my interest in the alternation of star-lighted and mist-wrapped landscape won me to a better state of mind, and after tramping a couple of miles, I set out for home. Several times on my tramp I had caught myself whistling the air of a majestic old hymn, and smiled, remembering my young friend Olivia, and her playing in the chapel. She was an amusing child; the thought of her further lifted my spirit; and I turned into the school park when I reached the outer gate with a half-recognized wish to pass near the barracks where she spent her days.

At the school gate the lamps of a carriage suddenly blurred in the mist. Carriages are not common in this region, and I was not surprised to find that this was the familiar village hack that met trains day and night at Annandale. Some parent, I conjectured, paying a visit to St. Agatha's; possibly—and the thought gave me pleasure—perhaps the father of Miss Olivia Gladys Armstrong had come to carry her home for a stricter discipline than Sister Theresa's school afforded.

The driver sat asleep on his box,

and I passed him and went on into the grounds. A whim seized me to visit the crypt of the chapel and examine the opening to the tunnel. As I passed the little group of school buildings a man came hurriedly from one of them and turned toward the chapel.

I first thought it was Stoddard, but I could not make him out in the mist and in my uncertainty waited for him to put 20 paces between us before I followed.

He strode into the chapel porch with an air of assurance and I heard him address some one who had been waiting. The mist was now so heavy that I could not see my hand before my face, and I stole forward until I heard the voices of two men distinctly.

"Bates!"

"Yes, sir."

I heard feet scraping on the stone floor of the porch.

"This is a devil of a place to talk in, but it's the best we can do. Did the young man know I sent for you?"

"No, sir. I kept him quite busy with his books and papers."

"Humph! We can never be sure of him."

"I suppose that is correct, sir."

"Well, you and Morgan are a fine pair, I must say! I thought he had some sense and that you'd see to it that he didn't make a mess of this whole thing. He's in bed now with a hole in his arm and you've got to go on alone."

"I'll do my best, Mr. Pickering."

"Don't call me by name, you idiot. We're not advertising our business from the house-tops."

"Certainly not," replied Bates humbly.

The blood was roaring through my head, and my hands clenched as I stood there listening to this colloquy.

Pickering's voice was—and is—unmistakable. There was always a pur-

ring softness in it. He used to remind me at school of a sleek, complacent cat, and I hate cats with particular loathing.

"Is Morgan lying or not when he says he shot himself accidentally?" demanded Pickering petulantly.

"I only know what I heard from the gardener here at the school. You'll understand, I hope, that I can't be seen going to Morgan's house."

"Of course not. But he says you haven't played fair with him, that you even attacked him a few days after Glenarm came."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KEEN INTELLIGENCE WANTED.

A Story That Illustrates What Banks Are Looking For.

Pierce Jay, the commissioner of banks of Massachusetts, at the American Bankers' association's convention in St. Louis, advocated a better accounting system.

"But above all," said Mr. Jay, in a discussion of his idea, "we want intelligence, if embezzlement is to be thoroughly put down. Systems are good, but intelligence is better, and in cashiers and tellers and bookkeepers and note clerks we want the same keen, quick intelligence that characterized old Capt. Hiram Cack of Gloucester."

"Cack lay very ill. One day he got down-hearted, feeling that his case was hopeless."

"I fear, doctor," he said, "there isn't much hope for me."

"Oh, yes, there is," the doctor answered. "Three years ago I was in your condition precisely, and look at me now."

"Cack, intelligent and alert, said quickly: 'What doctor did you have?'"

Driven To It.

He—She married a worthless nobleman.

She—How did that happen?

He—Despondency. She was jilted by her father's coachman.—Puck.

COMES TO AN END.

ARGUMENTS OVER EDDY TRUST DEED COMPLETED.

FOLLOWERS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Crowd Court Room to Hear Closing Address in First Legal Battle Over Suit.

Concord, N. H., May 25.—Arguments were completed in the Merrimack county superior court on the motion of the trustees of the estate of Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, to intervene and be substituted as plaintiffs in the suit brought by her son, George W. Glover, and others, to compel an accounting of her property.

Judge R. N. Chamberlin, the presiding justice, issued an order that all affidavits and all citations in the case be filed by next Tuesday and this decision on the motion will be given later.

All day an interested crowd, made up in large part of members of the Christian Science church, filled the courtroom.

Most of the time was occupied by counsel for the petitioners, but counsel for the three trustees, who presented his main argument in favor of the motion, made a brief closing plea.

Both Dewitt C. Howe and former Senator William E. Chandler, of counsel for the petitioners, characterized the motion of the trustees for leave to intervene as absurd, and declared that the attitude of the trustees was rather that of defendants than plaintiffs.

The point was made also that the deed of trust transferring the property of Mrs. Eddy to the three trustees was executed after notice of the present suit had been received.

In answer to this Gen. Streeter said that no legal notice of the suit was served on the defendants until after the execution of the deeds of trust. He denied that there was anything in the evidence to show that the trustees had prejudiced the case or that, as counsel for the petitioners intimated, the trustees would dismiss the suit if admitted as plaintiffs.

Judge Asks Questions.

During the closing arguments of Gen. Streeter Judge Chamberlin interjected several questions.

He asked how the question of Mrs. Eddy's competency could be determined without a trial, and remarked that it seemed strange that the court should determine the question involved without trial.

Mr. Streeter, in reply, said the judge could determine the question of Mrs. Eddy's competency by a visit to her and he thereupon extended an invitation to Judge Chamberlin and Mr. Chandler to visit Mrs. Eddy with him and discuss the case with her. Mr. Streeter added, however, that before question of competency was settled, two other questions should be decided.

TRIAL ABRUPTLY ENDED

When One of the "Black Hand" Murderers Hanged Himself.

New York, May 25.—The trial of the three alleged "Black Hand" men on a charge of murder in the first degree was abruptly terminated in the supreme court in Brooklyn. Rocco Paugiro, one of the men, took the case, so far as he was concerned, from the earthly tribunal by committing suicide at the Raymond street jail by hanging. Immediately after the opening of court Genaro Esposito, another of the trio, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Then, upon the recommendation of District Attorney Clarke, Francesco Como, who had been on trial jointly with the other two, was discharged.

The three men were charged with having killed Galtano Costa, a butcher. Costa had received several letters demanding money.

Motormen Crushed to Death.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 25.—Two men lost their lives in a head-on collision on the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Interurban line at Celery farm, near Muskegon. The interurban is a single-track road, operated under a telephone dispatching system. A passenger car from Muskegon for Grand Rapids collided at Celery farm with a westbound baggage and express car. Both cars were wrecked, and the two motormen, inclosed in their narrow vestibules were instantly killed.

Six Known Dead.

Chicago, May 25.—The bodies of Frank Statu and Andrew Stanislaw were found in Armour's beef-killing plant, where four other men were killed by an explosion of ammonia.

Street Cars Burn.

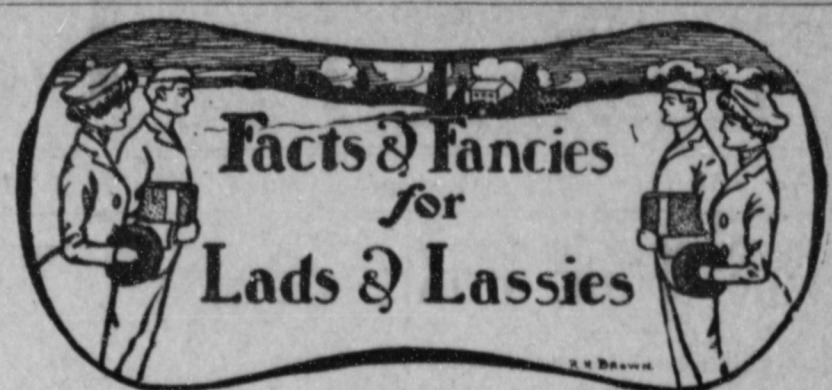
Buffalo, N. Y., May 25.—The car barn of the Buffalo-Lake Erie Traction Co., at Blaisdell, burned, together with 25 of the 28 cars. Loss \$100,000.

Their Throats Cut.

Philadelphia, May 25.—Their throats cut from ear to ear, Peter McGinnis, 48, and his wife, Bridget, 38, were found dead in their home, in the lower section of the city. The couple had not been seen since Tuesday, when neighbors heard them quarreling.

Nineteen Alleged Plotters Doomed.

City of Mexico, May 25.—News was received here of the sentencing to death of 19 men charged with complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate President Cabrera, of Guatemala.



LIVING LIKE A PRINCESS.

But Is Not an Easy Life, According to Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia.

Many children think it would be a nice thing to be a prince or princess. But in truth it is only in story books that royal children have such delightful times.

In real life they generally are brought up under the strictest discipline, surrounded at all times by governors and tutors; and they must conduct themselves according to a set



The Princess Curtsied Again.

of rules and regulations which to healthy children must be most aggravating and annoying.

The princess Elizabeth, daughter of the queen of Bohemia, has left in her letters an account of the manner in which she was obliged to approach the dinner table when she and her brothers and sisters were receiving their education in Holland.

The children had their dinner at 11 o'clock. The boys entered the dining room first and formed in a line while their teachers and "gentlemen in waiting" lined up behind them. Then came in the little princesses.

Each princess, as she entered the room made deep curtsies to her brothers, to which they responded with a low bow. Then the princess curtsied again to the schoolmasters and others behind the princess, but not so low as to her brothers.

She then went around the table and stood opposite her brothers and gave

them another curtsies, very low. Turning to her governess she again curtsied slightly. The governess made a low curtsies in return.

The princess now took off her gloves, which she was required to wear when she entered the dining room, and handed them to an attendant with another curtsies.

Having done this, she curtsied to her brothers, and a man came to her with a basin of water in which she washed her hands, dropping the holder of the basin a curtsies for his pains.

After grace was said, all standing meantime, the princess made another curtsies and a ninth and final one just as she took her seat at the table.

Each princess had to go through this ceremony as she came in to dinner, and as there were five of them, it took some time to get the children all seated at the table.

The little princess, of course, had to respond gravely with a low bow to every curtsies that their sisters made to them, and they stood in a line bobbing their heads until all the girls were seated. So it was half an hour after the sharp appetites of the children and the hands of the castle clock had announced the dinner hour before the children were actually eating.

The boys were allowed to have four hours a day for exercise and play; all the rest of the time, when they were not eating or sleeping, they were studying law, history, mathematics, languages and theology.

The girls were allowed to have scarcely any time for play; but when not at their lessons they were engaged in their sewing and embroidery.

Their food was plain and limited in quantity and they knew each day what they were to have to eat, for every Monday they had the same dishes, the same every Tuesday, and so on.

They attended morning and evening prayers, and listened to a short sermon every day.

On Sunday after church they had to sit down and write out as much as they could remember of the sermon they had heard, and twice a week learned ministers or college professors lectured to the children while they were at dinner.

The children did not have a very gay time of it, on the whole, and frequently used to envy the children of the peasants around the castle, who had rag dolls, made mud pies and were allowed any amount of time for play.

Being a prince or princess is very well in some ways, but there is little fun in it.

THE POINT OF HONOR.

It Is Being a Good Deal Better Than You Need to Be.

Children can ask thousands of questions that are difficult to answer; but a woman seldom meets a more perplexing moment than when her little



He Kept One.

boy asks her for the first time, "What is honor, mother?"

It is a gloriously untranslatable word. Yet it must be explained, and so explained as to show itself, like wisdom, more precious than rubies. Definition is likely to fail. The small boy listens to a long lecture on being honorable, and on being asked, "Do you understand it now?" replies gloomily, "Yes; it's being a great deal better than you need to be, when nobody's going to know whether you are or not!"

Example is better than argument for the inspiration of the child, says Youth's Companion, and he will respond quickly to the high appeal when it is made through a genuine case. Two nickels were given to a small boy as he was going to Sunday school, and although he knew they were intended for the offertory, he kept one. His wise mother told him the simple story of a little-known act of Sir Richard Wallace.

By the will of Lord Hertford, Sir Richard inherited a great many valuable works of art and a considerable fortune. Some time after he came into possession of the bequest he learned through a common friend that

Lord Hertford had intended to alter his will so as to give a large sum of money to some other relatives.

"Can you give me the particulars and the names?" he inquired.

His informant was able to do so, and he at once turned over to the persons \$300,000—a large sum, even to a man of his wealth.

A friend asked Sir Richard, "Can you afford to do that? Have you enough left?" Quick as thought he replied with the maxim of Publius Syrus:

"What is left when honor is lost?"

THE EMPEROR PENGUIN.

Remarkable Bird Encountered by Explorer in South Polar Region.

This remarkable bird is described in the story of Capt. Scott's recent march of 400 miles across the ice-pack that surrounds the south polar region as standing nearly four feet high and weighing 80 to 90 pounds. They have an abundance of inquisitiveness, says Mr. E. A. Wilson, naturalist of the expedition, and a party of them meeting a human being "will walk up to him with dignity and stand in a ring all round, with an occasional remark from one to the other." The voice of the penguin is loud and trumpet-like. His movements are slow and stately. His head is black, his back and wings



Emperor-Penguin.

bluish-gray, his breast lemon-yellow, with feathers glossy as satin, and he carries a brilliant orange patch on the neck and lower bill.

It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
FOR PAINTING BUILDINGS
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

SEE US FOR
COLOR CARDS

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Prof. L. V. Dodge was a visitor in Richmond last Thursday.

Mrs. E. M. Preston, who has been in Louisville for some time, returned home last Thursday.

Miss Estella Adams was with her home folks at Wildie, Ky., a few days last week.

Mrs. Eva Lucas entertained a few young folks last Wednesday evening at her home on Depot street.

Miss Lillie Clark of Richmond was the guest of Miss Ruby Smith a few days last week.

Misses Dooley and Hilda Welch have returned home from Lexington.

Miss Winifred Jones, a graduate of '06, is spending a few days with friends here.

Miss Nancy McWhorter of Booneville is visiting the Misses McWhorter here.

Mrs. Pattie Wagers is with her son John Wagers.

Mrs. Serilda King is having a new addition built to her house on Center street.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Cowley and Mr. and Mrs. Hudson drove out to Kerby Knob, Sunday where Dr. Thomson preached in the Kerby Knob Church House.

Mr. Harry Postlewait and sister are the guests of Miss Nina King.

Mrs. Fannie Lowen died at her home on Jackson street, last Wednesday morning after a very short illness. The funeral services were held at her home, Thursday morning, conducted by Rev. Amos Stout. Her remains were taken to Kirksville to be laid to rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hays and son Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Coyle and son, True, returned the first of the week from a fishing trip in Jackson county.

Martha Powell of Kingston, Ky. spent a few days last week at the home of Charley Rogers on Center street.

Messrs. John and Arch Hiphire of Lexington, Ky., are visiting J. G. Harrison and other relatives near Berea.

FOR SALE—Hotel property and store room, situated on Main street, Berea, Ky., next to Postoffice. For particulars call on or write
J. J. BRANAMAN.

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—HENA E. WHITMAN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
HAIR VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Thru the kindness of Mr. Porter and the patronage of friends, the Y. W. C. A. took in enough money at the sale on Saturday evening to defray the expenses of one delegate to the Ashville conference.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis led the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night, the topic being Character Building.

Miss Andrews, former teacher of Berea, is visiting friends here this week.

Miss Winifred Jones, graduate of 1906, is spending a few days in Berea, with friends, before going to her home in Cincinnati. Miss Jones has been teaching at Williamsburg the past year.

Dr. Hubbell was in Berea Friday and Saturday.

Miss Mabel Fenn, former Berea student, of Tallmage, Ohio, is visiting Miss Ruth Putnam.

President Frost and family and Miss Merrow returned to Berea from Yonkers last Saturday noon.

Mr. Hoffman led the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night.

President Frost led the Monday morning Chapel exercises.

A party of teachers and visitors went to Farrisstown Sunday night.

Prof. Raine preached the Memorial sermon Sunday morning in the College Chapel. This took the place of the regular Sunday night Chapel.

On Commencement Day, June 5th, the school work of the Model Schools will be exhibited in the school rooms on second floor of Industrial Building. All visitors will be welcomed.

Rev. J. H. McCullagh of the American Sunday School Union was in Berea this week to commission some of the students for summer work.

The Home-spun Fair will be held in Room 80 in the College Chapel building instead of in the Industrial building as before announced.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ramsey of Flat River, Mo., are in Berea to stay over Commencement and renew old acquaintances. They were students here in 1903 and 1904. They have a son nearly two years old.

Rev. Robert Jones, of Jamestown, N. Y., who will be remembered as a student several years ago in Berea is engaged in evangelistic work and has just held important meetings at Santa Rosa, California.

Mr. Ralph Clorgi, of Jamestown, N. Y., for some time a student at Berea, is married and engaged in business in California. He is superintendent of mines at Pine Flats, near Santa Rosa.

Mr. William R. Belknap, of Louisville, trustee of Berea College, will be accompanied by his wife in his visit to Commencement next week.

Harmonia Society.

Splendid Musical Selections will be Given Next Monday Night.

The following program will be rendered by the Harmonia Society assisted by the Ariel Quartette, the College Orchestra, a Ladies' Trio and Soloists, Monday night, June 3rd at 7:30. The admission fee has been made only ten cents so that every one may come. The chorus of seventy-five voices, under Mr. Rigby's direction has prepared a concert such as could rarely be heard in Kentucky.

PROGRAM.

Part I.

INVOCATION, Rev. A. E. Thomson.

OVERTURE.

Oh, Italia, Italia, Beloved, Donizetti.

Oh, Italia, Italia, beloved, Land of beauty and sunlight and song; The afar from thy bright skies removed Still our fond hearts for thee ever long.

Sweet thy blue lakes, thy groves and thy fountains, Oh, thou dear land that gave us our birth, How we long for thy hills and thy mountains.

Far the dearest and fairest of earth, Oh, Italia, Italia, beloved, Land of beauty and sunlight and song; The afar from thy bright skies removed Still our fond hearts for thee ever long.

Sweet thy blue lakes, thy groves and thy fountains, Oh, thou dear land that gave us our birth, How we long for thy hills and thy mountains.

Far the dearest and fairest of earth! Oh, Italia, Italia, beloved, Land of beauty and sunlight and song; The afar from thy bright skies removed Still our fond hearts for thee ever long.

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Far the dearest and fairest of earth! Oh, Italia, Italia, beloved, Land of beauty and sunlight and song; The afar from thy bright skies removed Still our fond hearts for thee ever long.

In me higher longings awaken;
Let them go and beg if they care for
me.
My Emperor, My Emperor is taken!
I pray thee Brother for a boon;
I feel my end is coming,
On carry my body to France full soon.
In France I would rest from roaming.
The cross of honor that I wear,
Here on my heart thou'lt bind me,
And lay my gun beside me there.
And give my sword around me.
Alert and still in my grave arrayed
Like a sentinel I'll be lying,
Until I hear to the loud cannonade
The neighing of chargers replying.
And now 'tis the Emperor who rides
Over my grave,
And swords are flashing and falling.
Already and armed I arise from the
grave,
The Emperor, the Emperor is calling."
HOWARD SHOEMAKER.

Bridal Chorus.
'Tis thy wedding morning,
Shining in the skies,
Bridal bells are ringing,
Bridal songs arise.
'Tis the last fair morning
For thy maiden eyes,
'Tis thy marriage morning,
Tide, sweet maid, arise.

Sunset, Van de Water.
One evening I sat in the window
With my face looking out toward the
west
Where the sun in a halo of splendor
Was peacefully sinking to rest.
And the light of its dying glory
Was flooding the evening sky,
Like the light from a far off land of
peace.

Where sunsets never die.
But the wind from the north came blowing
And the long shadows darker grew;
The sad, silent night came softly,
All wet with its tears of dew.
The red clouds turned pale and parted,
The sun went slowly down,
And left in the evening sky so clear
The stars and the moon for a golden
crown.

And the day was done,
And the night had come.
I often go to the window
When the bright happy day is done,
And watch how the clouds grow crimson
From the rays of the setting sun.
But I look in vain for the splendor
Of that one sunset grand;
Or perhaps by and by, when the angels
come,
I shall see it in heaven's land.
ARIEL QUARTET.

The Heavens Are Telling. Haydn.
The Heavens are telling the glory of
God.
The wonder of his work displays the
firmament.

TRIO.
Today that is coming speaks it the day,
The night that is gone to following
night.

CHORUS.
The Heavens are telling the glory of
God,
The wonder of his work displays the
firmament.

TRIO.
In all the lands resound the word,
Never unperceived, ever understood.
CHORUS.
The Heavens are telling the glory of
God.

The wonder of his work displays the
firmament.
HARMONIA.
Part II.

Gloria, Mozart.
Glorious is thy name, Almighty Lord,
All the angels stand 'round about thy
throne.
Let all nations bow before thee
And declare thy wondrous works.
We praise thee, we give thanks to thee,
We adore thee, we glorify thee,
Lord we adore thee, we bless thee;
Lord we thank thee for
Thy great glory.

Heaven is thy throne and earth is thy
footstool; thou art King over all the
world.
Glorious is thy name, O Lord,
Blessing and honor be to God, for
ever and ever more.
HARMONIA.

Lift Thine Eyes, Mendelssohn.
TRIO.
Lift thine eyes, O lift thine eyes to
the mountains whence cometh help.
Thy help cometh from the Lord, maker
of Heaven and earth.
He hath said, thy foot shall not be
moved; thy keeper will never slumber.
Lift thine eyes, O lift thine eyes to
the mountains whence cometh help.

MISS JESSIE NEWMAN.
MISS LILIAN AMBROSE.
MISS GRACE CORNELIUS.

And the Glory, Handel.
And the glory of the Lord shall be re-
vealed, and all flesh shall see it to-
gether; for the mouth of the Lord hath
spoken it.

HARMONIA.
AIR—(Soprano.)
I know that my Redeemer liveth, and
that He shall stand at the latter day
upon the earth; and the worms destroy
this body, yet in my flesh shall I see
God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead
the first-fruits of them that sleep.
MISS LILIAN AMBROSE.

Hallelujah Chorus, Handel.
The congregation will please stand dur-
ing the singing of this chorus.
HALLELUJAH for the Lord God Om-
nipotent reigneth.
The kingdoms of this world are be-
come the kingdom of our Lord, and of
His Christ; And He shall reign forever
and ever.

KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF
LORDS. HALLELUJAH.

Big Increase in Capital Stock.
Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Attorney
A. P. Humphrey of Louisville, Ky.,
representative of the Southern Pacific
company, has paid into the state treas-
ury \$26,000 as organization tax on a
\$26,000,000 increase in the capital
stock of the company, which has its
charter in this state. The increase
was recently authorized by the direc-
tors of the company.

Outgrew Its Boundaries.
Chicago, May 27.—The Evangelical
Lutheran synod of Illinois, Missouri
and Ohio, in session here decided to
create three district synods, to be
known as the northern, central and
southern synods of Illinois. The syn-
od of the three states has grown so
that one synod could not look after its
affairs.

Gary Denies a Story.
New York, May 27.—E. H. Gary,
chairman of the board of directors of
the United States Steel corporation,
says that there is no foundation for
the report that the plant of the Illi-
nois Steel company is to be removed
from South Chicago to Gary, Ind., or
that the South Chicago plant is to be
abandoned.

Armed Rebels in Ecuador.
Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 27.—Parties
of armed rebels appeared yester-
day between Ambato and Latacunga
and made attempts on both towns.
Troops from Latacunga surprised and
dispersed the rebels, who lost three
men killed. The government force
had one man killed.

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GROCERIES
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Golden Grain Patent Flour.
Best Granulated Sugar.
Best Canned Corn.

AGENT FOR
NAVEN LAUNDRY
J. B. Richardson

Kantbebeat
"LOOK for the LABEL"
Turn the inside pocket
and look for "KANTBEBEAT,"
that's a clothing insurance policy.
It's a mark of honesty and
quality.
When you see "KANTBE-
BEAT on a garment you know
it is O. K.
Pockets braced inside, collars
made right, shoulders built up
properly and cloth shrunk before
cutting
The makers stand behind
every garment branded "KANT-
BEBEAT."
We claim this clothing is "su-
perior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men
at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00
and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices
to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair
of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,
HARRIS, RHODUS & CO.
FURNISHERS
BEREA, KY.

Berea National Bank
Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank, at Berea, in the state of Kentucky,
at the close of business, May 30, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$48,984 93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	191 13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	16,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	810 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,129 69
Due from approved reserve agents	8,006 95
Checks and other cash items	850 17
Notes of other National Banks	810 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	40 20
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	2,101 50
Legal-tender notes	1,404 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	800 00
TOTAL	82,128 57

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	871 12
National Bank notes outstanding	16,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	35,852 45
Time certificates of deposit	4,230 00
Certified checks	175 00
TOTAL	82,128 57

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear
that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. Gay, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: S. E. Welch, W. A. Hammond, S. R. Baker, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of May, 1907.
Will C. Gamble, Notary Public.

WHO SAID GROCERIES
She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33)
or have called in person and talked on the subject to
W. D. LOGSDON
When you want good things at low prices, he's the man
to talk with.
20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth .55
White Rose Flour, per Sack .50
12 Pint Cups .15
All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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As if there were not enough street perils on wheels already, a prominent physician advises stout elderly men to go in for roller skating.

Swinbourne, the English poet, who has just passed his seventieth birthday anniversary, is writing a tragedy based on Caesar Borgia.

Andrew Carnegie has sailed for Europe to recover his health, thus demonstrating that, although he is a man of steel, he has not a constitution of iron.

The California man who sold his inheritance to a million for \$80,000, rather than wait a couple of years for it, must have needed the money badly.

Dr. Osler says hope is one of the best medicines people can have. A good thing about such medicine is that one can hardly take an overdose of it.

A professor at Berne university is Mlle. Gertrude Woker. She is 26, and passed all her examinations some time ago with great distinction. She lectures on physics and chemistry.

The thief who snatched a pocketbook and a package of ham from a woman was no seeker after analogy. However, the pocketbook may have been one of pigskin.

Even prosperity has its disadvantages. A New York policeman has been discharged because a prisoner slipped through an opening and escaped, and he was too fat to follow.

The outcome of the fund left to the city of Boston by Benjamin Franklin so long ago, which matured last year, and was doubled by an endowment from Andrew Carnegie, is to be a fine trade school.

The oldest Alpinist living is M. C. Russi, a schoolmaster of Andermatt, who has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. Last summer he, accompanied by several Alpinists, made his last climb, ascending the Gutsch mountain, nearly 7,000 feet, without assistance.

A trolley line is to be constructed from Washington to Gettysburg. That will facilitate sightseeing and will be an added attraction for visitors to the national capital. The construction of trolley railroads is one of the remarkable developments of the age, and the probability is that in course of time all the points of special interest in that quarter, and notably the battlefields on which the Army of the Potomac figured during the civil war, will be brought within easy reach by this means.

Philadelphia has at last started something original. Prof. Stecher, director of physical instruction in the public schools, has decided that the young women employed as teachers in the summer schools must qualify themselves as baseball umpires and supervise the games of their pupils. This will not only increase respect for the umpire in the rising generation, but it opens a new field of employment for women that is at once dignified and remunerative. And quite possibly man will be willing to surrender the job.

Russian statesmen seem to object to a physical connection between America and Asia as effectively if not as vigorously as British statesmen object to physical connection between England and France, remarks the Youth's Companion. The plan to tunnel the English channel so that railroad trains may run from London to Paris has lately been disproved by the British government, and last month the Russian cabinet rejected the proposal made by an American syndicate to dig a railroad tunnel under Bering Strait, to provide connection between the Alaskan and the Trans-Siberian railways.

The bill recently passed by the Illinois legislature forbidding the police to photograph prisoners for the rogues' gallery except after conviction is merely an endorsement of the right of an accused person to be held innocent until he is proved guilty. It is generally commended.

Goodness or Efficiency— Which Shall It Be?

By WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Gen. Agent N. Y. Association for Improving Condition of Poor, and Author of "Efficient Democracy," etc.



O be efficient is more difficult than to be good. The average citizen honestly in favor of what he calls good government does not yet understand that there are an intelligence and an efficiency as far beyond the reach of mere goodness as is business efficiency beyond the reach of mere good intention.

To test the goodness of a citizen, trustee or public official requires more than human judgment. Efficiency can and should be tested by those who benefit when it is present and suffer when it is lacking. Efficiency fosters goodness as time clock and cash register foster habits of punctuality and honesty. The goodness that has lasting value to one's fellow-man will be greatly increased and more widely distributed if efficiency tests are applied to all persons and all agencies that are trying to make to-morrow better than to-day.

The most important ingredient of efficiency is desire to know. The socialism of intelligence is within easy reach. It is probable that when common intelligence is achieved the disquieting socialism of capital will have less cogent reasoning to support it.

The particular kind of intelligence needed by democracy is intelligence as to government and not intelligence as to ethics, fiction, law and business. A man may be a walking dictionary, living encyclopaedia, bacteria wizard, or virtue personified, and yet not intelligent as to government.

Given 100 so-called best citizens in a church parlor and 100 frequenters of a Bovey saloon, and it would be a rash man who would feel sure that the average intelligence as to government, its needs, its justice, its methods, was higher in the parlor than in the saloon.

In nearly all lines of business, in housekeeping, in certain branches of hospital, school and church work, it is already realized that good service means efficient service, that an honest man who is inefficient can do more to defeat the purpose for which he is employed than a dishonest man compelled by intelligent supervision to render efficient service. So far as this principle is accepted efficiency tests are substituted for goodness tests. Where standards of administration are unsatisfactory; where taxes are too high and buy too little; where schools waste taxpayers' money, pupils' time and democracy's opportunity; where results of religious work are disappointing; where hospitals regularly incur deficits; where crime is neither controlled nor understood; where civic and educational leaders make futile protests against political corruption; where good intention is permitted to cover a multitude of administrative sins; where charity injures those it aims to help—efficiency tests will be found lacking.

Multiply the Good of Sociability

By PROF. CHARLES ZUEBLIN,
University of Chicago.

Sociability is life and the lack of it is death. Lack of sociability, which really means fellowship or the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, leads to exclusiveness, and we all know that exclusiveness means degeneracy, decay and death for the type and ultimately for the race.

The testimony of the rich is conclusive on this point. They become exclusive because of their wealth, and we have the testimony of the greatest of the world's millionaires that material wealth alone is not satisfying.

Extreme wealth and extreme poverty are the greatest evils in the world—unless death is to be classed as greater than either. Nature, being itself the mother of bounty, abhors great wealth and great poverty. And it should be the first care of society—otherwise the state—to aid nature in abolishing the vacuum of great wealth, as well as the vacuum of great poverty.

It is one of the appalling evils of our great commonwealth that our method of adjusting the relations of poverty and wealth is so conspicuous a failure that it has fallen below the standards of the aborigines, being inferior to that of the red Indians. Society, through its organized form, the state, should see to it that the material and spiritual wants of all are reasonably satisfied.

We could breed a vastly better human race if there were public institutions to make easier the social meetings of young persons of the two sexes, with the inevitable consequence—matrimony. Our blind exclusiveness militates against the sociological idea of investing Cupid with robes of state. Extension of the state institutional idea to the domain of marriage promotion would be one of the greatest reforms known to mankind, and its realization appears to be an inevitable outcome of social evolution.

A state institution of this kind would aid in restoring nature's equilibrium by bringing together the extremely rich and the extremely poor, or at least giving them an opportunity for sociability. No human trait in the world exceeds in excellence and pleasurable possibilities the trait or gift of sociability.

If, like Santa Claus, sociability could be infinitely multiplied as a godlike personality, then pushed through chimneys into countless millions of homes and compelled to remain a guest in each family for months at a time, the world and the human race would be made infinitely better.

The Buluba-Lulua Talk

By REV. W. M. MORRISON,
Author of Grammar and Dictionary of the Buluba-
Lulua Language as Spoken in the Upper
Kasai and Congo Basins, Africa.

Although the Buluba-Lulua language is remarkably rich in some directions, it shows a no less remarkable paucity of terms in other directions.

For example, there is no word for the young of living creatures—the indefinite muana, child, is used for all alike. There is no single word for brother, sister or mother-in-law. The native recognizes only three distinct colors—red, white and black; there is nothing for green or yellow or mauve, or saffron-pink.

The verb dila is made to do service for cry, bawl, bleat, squeal, sing, roar, preach, croak, argue, bray, lecture or tick (as a watch). There are no pronouns indicating sex.

There is no satisfactory word for love. The same word which the native uses for God's love he must also use to express his liking for salt, or his preference for a certain kind of blanket.

Sometimes one fairly cries out in agony for a word to replace some of the strong English terms like ought, duty, must, obligation, graft, etc.

HAMPERED BY TARIFF

PROOF THAT INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIES DO NOT NEED REVISION.

Witness an Output of \$15,000,000,000
From Our Mills and Factories in
1906 and More Than \$700,000,000
Worth of American Manufactures
Sold Abroad.

A coterie of Massachusetts Republican congressmen have been endeavoring to get a Republican caucus to declare in favor of tariff revision by an extra session of congress in the spring or summer of 1907. But they have failed to interest any considerable number of their party friends in their chamber in this idea. Instead of securing a majority of the Republicans of the house to sign their petition for a caucus they have not got a twentieth of them. They pretend to be still hopeful but it is easy to see that they cannot get a support for their project which will give it any standing in a Republican congress. Some of these immediate revisionists intimate that if they had begun their proselyting work six months earlier they would have obtained an expression of the house caucus at the opening of the present session, which would have sent a revision bill to the president before the term ends. This is a wild notion. In the three months to which the short session is restricted there is not enough time for such important legislation outside of the 14 regular money bills of the government, and the other routine matters which are transacted in every session. There would have been not the slightest chance in this session for the enactment of any new legislation which would provoke anything like the protracted discussion that a tariff revision bill would be sure to call out.

Nor is there the faintest chance that any tariff revising bill will be done in the congress which was elected in 1906, and which will come into official existence on March 4. There will be no extra session of that congress. All the Republican leaders, from President Roosevelt downward, are against any tariff tinkering previous to the presidential election of 1908. Nothing but a pressing demand in which a large majority of the people are interested ever justifies the calling of congress in an extra session.

There is no popular demand for tariff revision, either in 1907 or in 1908. The country is more prosperous than it ever has been in the past. All the great interests are busier than ever before. The output of iron and steel these days is passing all former figures. Our foreign trade for the calendar year 1906 passed the \$2,000,000,000 mark. We lead England in the extent of our exports, and England led the world until we got ahead of her. Our imports and our exports are breaking all our records. Our domestic commerce is harder to compute. It eludes our statisticians. Usually, however, it is estimated to be about ten times as great as our foreign commerce. For the calendar year 1906 the home trade of the United States must have been in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000,000.

One of the Massachusetts Republican congressmen who is asking the extra session to revise the tariff, says: "Our manufacturers are hampered by the present duties on many products, and demand tariff changes. None of the figures which are available will bear out this view. The value of the products of the mills and factories of the country was \$15,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1906, as compared with \$13,000,000,000 in 1900, and \$9,000,000,000 in 1890. In the 20 years since 1886, while the population of the country has been growing about 44 per cent, the value of the output of the country's factories and mills has been increasing more than 100 per cent. And we are selling more of our fabrics abroad than we did a few years ago. In the calendar year 1906 the exports of our factories amounted to over \$700,000,000. This is much more than three times the exportation of manufactured goods ten years ago. In the decade in which the country's population has grown about 22 per cent its sales of manufactured goods abroad have expanded over 200 per cent. Moreover, the exports of manufactures are growing faster than are those of any other class of articles. While the manufactures exports amounted to 26 per cent of the country's aggregate exports of all sorts of goods in 1896, they amounted to over 40 per cent of the aggregate shipments in 1906. These facts show that our factories are not cramped in any dangerous way by the present tariff schedules. They also show why there is no popular demand for tariff revision by the incoming congress, either in extra or regular session.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Very Much Paid.
"The American Reciprocal Tariff League of Chicago is sending out strong arguments in favor of reciprocal or free trade between nations, using a picture of the late President McKinley with these words from him below it: 'The period of exclusiveness is past.'—Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Past indeed is the period of exclusiveness. Here is a nation exporting more than \$1,800,000,000 a year and importing more than \$1,400,000,000—a total in excess of \$3,200,000,000. Strong arguments indeed will be needed to convince the American people that they want any freer trade than that. What they do not want is that by tampering with the tariff in the interest of a larger foreign trade, we shall take more competitive imports, close up our mills and factories, and wipe out our half billion trade balance.

TWO PANIC YEARS.

Why the Depression of 1873 Was Less Injurious Than That of 1893.

In his review of a new book treating the events of the contest between Hayes and Tilden in 1876 Mr. Edward Cary says in the New York Times:

The disastrous panic of 1873, due directly to the inflation of the currency by irredeemable paper, was but three years in the past, and business men looked with dread upon the accession to power of a party which in three successive presidential elections had made direct appeal to the inflationists.

The financial cataclysm of 1873 enjoys the unique distinction of being the only panic that has ever occurred in a protective tariff period. This fact is stated with due cognizance of the kindergarten argument that the panic of 1893 began while the McKinley tariff was in operation and therefore could not have been influenced by the Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894. By a parity of reasoning there should be no advance in the price of wheat before the end of October, when threshing was all over, if on the first of July a killing frost or blight had destroyed one-half of the wheat crop of that year. Quotations in the wheat pit do not wait for threshing returns in such circumstances. Neither did the producing business of the country wait for the threshing time of the Wilson-Gorman law of 1894, but took due account of the killing frost and blight which came early in November of 1892, and drew in all lines of industrial adventure more than 18 months before the anticipated blow really fell.

The case was very different in 1873. That panic was directly due to an excess of paper currency of greatly depleted purchasing power as compared with coin. Its severity was somewhat augmented by the unwise and uncalculated-for tariff revision downward of 1872, when by the act of June 6 a reduction of ten per cent, was made in the customs duties on all importations of cotton, wool, iron, steel, paper, rubber, glass and leather, besides a number of specific changes in the tariff and a large addition to the free list.

But the panic of 1873 was relatively short-lived. In 1874 congress passed an act revising the tariff upward, and in March, 1875, another revision took place restoring the duties that had been cut down two years before and also increasing some of the duties beyond the rates prior to June 6, 1872.

So prosperity was restored by protection after the panic of 1873, just as prosperity was restored by protection after the panic of 1893. In the first case panic conditions were somewhat aggravated by a downward revision of the tariff, which cost the government upward of \$50,000,000 in diminished revenues, but this blunder was quickly rectified, and under the influence of fully restored protection the reaction toward prosperity was prompt and effective.

Not so in 1893. This panic was almost as exclusively the result of anticipated tariff revision downward as the panic of 1873 was the result of currency inflation. In consequence the panic of 1893 lasted twice as long and was perhaps ten times more destructive in results.

In his reply to Gladstone Mr. Blaine said of the panic of 1873:

And strongest of all points, the financial distress was relieved and prosperity restored under protection, whereas the ruinous effects of panics under free trade have never been removed except by a resort to protection.

Mr. Blaine was not permitted to witness the complete verification of this statement in the marvelous results attending the restorative protection law of 1897. Eighty-five million prosperous partners in the firm of "Uncle Sam & Co." can testify to the absolute truth of the proposition that, although—as in 1873—a panic may occur in a protection period from causes in no way related to protection, no panic has ever occurred and none can ever occur which protection cannot cure.

The Invariable Custom.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Although the new French tariff bill is general in appearance, there is little concealment of its aim at trade with the United States. Germany's tariff, too, will chiefly affect the agricultural exports of this country. But the alleged difficulty of making tariff concessions to Germany and France is that like concessions cannot be equitably denied to Great Britain, by far the country's best customer. In this situation why not revise the tariff in the interest of the American people, without regard to Great Britain, Germany or any other country?" That has been the custom of Republicans in revising the tariff. The Dingley bill, for example, was revision in the interest of the American people, after a Wilson-Gorman-Cleveland tariff favorable to foreigners.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A Poor Adviser.

Grover Cleveland urges Democrats to try tariff reform. "Tariff reform is the issue that will clarify the atmosphere, solidify the friends of democracy and bring victory to the party," according to the sage of Princeton. Mr. Cleveland gave the country a tariff measure when he was president. From that day to this congress has been overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Cleveland is a poor adviser. His countrymen will never place this nation under free trade rule. "Free raw materials" was his shibboleth, and the Democrats who produced free raw materials made short work of the Democratic program.—Dallas (Texas) Herald.



TAFT ON TEMPERANCE.

Strong Condemnation of the Use of Intoxicating Beverages.

The Defender, the New York Prohibition paper which secured from Gen. Fred Grant a remarkable interview in which the general described himself as a "crunk" in his adherence to total abstinence and hatred of liquor, now prints an equally significant conversation with Hon. William H. Taft, secretary of war. Secretary Taft is quoted as saying: "Looking at it in a general way and speaking from an experience in public life covering many years, I can only say that to the active individual, drinking is unsafe and a hindrance to success. To the youth it is a positive danger, and for a doctor to prescribe liquor for any but the aged, is a real crime. For a person who has passed on to the evening of life and is out of its active duties, a little liquor can do no positive harm; because he has passed the habit-forming period and has no important duties to perform. But to any man who is actively engaged in responsible work, I would, with all the emphasis I possess, advise and urge: Leave drink alone absolutely." The secretary declared himself a teetotaler. He especially emphasized the importance of abstinence to anyone whose occupation takes him from one climate into another. He attributed the fearfully detrimental effects of the Philippine liquor, "vino," upon the American soldier, not to the quality of the beverage so much as to recent change of climate which the troops had undergone. He said that when soldiers come back from the Philippines, American beer has just as bad an effect. "So it can be readily seen," the secretary proceeded, "that to him who changes his residence periodically, the effect of drinking alcoholic beverages is more pronounced than on the individual who is permanently located in one place,—an effect which in all cases, however, is disintegrating and demoralizing to the physical, mental and moral fiber of the drinker. Then the soldier and his like should be non-drinkers for another very important reason,—drink makes a man more susceptible to disease. With hardly an exception, the men who are incapacitated first in the preliminary activities of any campaign are the drinkers. The same is true in every effort of life that demands the best energies of a man."

Carnegie on Drink.
Mr. Carnegie, in his book, "The Empire of Business," says: "The first most seductive peril, and the destroyer of most young men, is the drinking of liquor. I say to you that you are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any or all the other temptations likely to assail you. You may yield to almost any other temptation and reform—may brace up, and, if not recover lost ground, at least remain in the race, and secure and maintain a respectable position. But from the insane thirst for liquor escape is almost impossible. I have known but few exceptions to the rule."

Had to Give Up His Wine.
A Frenchman in South America, a maker of wine, became a sealer of religion at the mission services. He could find no light. He could not even pray for it. Something kept saying to him: "What about your wine? What about your wine?" "My wine is all right," he would reply. "It is good, pure wine; there is nothing the matter with it." But he could not gain the peace he sought until he took an ax, knocked in the heads of his wine casks and let the wine run out. The moment he did this, his tongue was loosened; he began to pray, and quiet took possession of his own soul.

Think of It.
There were \$1,538,000,000 worth of whisky, wines, beer, tea and coffee drunk in the year 1905. Estimating whisky at \$2, wines, \$2, beer, \$1, and tea and coffee at 25 cents per gallon, there would be 1,903,500,000 gallons, or enough if all run together, to make a stream 5 feet deep, 30 feet wide and 378 miles long, with enough people at its mouth to drink a little over a mile a day. This is for America alone. Think of the great host of drinkers it takes to consume this intoxicating stream of mixtures that steadily flows from the distillers of this country.

Due to Drink.
The report of the minister of justice as to the penitentiaries of Canada has recently been issued for the year ending June 30, 1906. During the year for which the report covers, the number of prisoners in the penitentiaries was 1,439. Of these only 197 were classed as abstainers, and 1,242 as drinkers. Of the drinkers 545 are given as temperate.

Inhuman Father.
Thomas King was fined in a London police court the other day for taking his baby to a pawnshop and trying to pawn it for 50 cents, whereupon to buy gin.

A Kentucky Victory.
Clay county, Kentucky, has recently voted the barrooms out by a majority of about 1,000. Out of Kentucky's 115 counties, 95 are now under local option.

HORTICULTURE



GRAPE GROWING.

Girdling the Vines Enlarges Fruit but Injures the Flavor.

In reference to the grapes here shown, which were grown in Litchfield county, Conn., the grower was very careful to make plain that he does not ordinarily believe in girdling grapes. It causes the fruit to grow much beyond its natural size, but the quality is never improved and is usu-



Girdled Grapes.

Injured, says New England Homestead. In the same paper Prof. Guley writes of the best time to trim grape vines, as follows:

"The best time to trim grapes is early winter. Days can then be selected that are mild and the ground dry. It can be done at any time before the vines start in the spring. If trimmed after the sap starts they may run or bleed badly. Do not, however, omit the trimming if the work has been left so late, as the surplus wood left on the vine would do far more damage than the bleeding from one year's trimming. When done in early winter the vine should be cut free from the trellis, letting it fall to the ground or as near it as it will. This is to prevent the breaking of the vine or trellis by snow when it settles. If it should happen to be deep or drift it also protects the vine from extreme cold.

In places where there is danger from cold, a few brush laid over the



Ungirdled Grapes.

vines when trimming add much to their safety. Do not use for this purpose anything like straw or manure that may attract mice. Very early in the spring before work is hurrying the vines can be taken up and again tied to the trellis. As to general care, cultivation and fertilizing, what will grow corn will grow grapes.

Orchard and Garden.

Barnyard manure with some form of potash makes the best peach orchard fertilizer.

Any how, however cold it is, it is advisable to break the ground as early as it is in the right condition; such soil will warm up and dry out earlier.

lima beans may all be planted at once, for if rains and cultivation are right they continue blooming and bearing until frost, unless allowed to ripen seed freely.

An acre of peach trees will in ten years use 450 pounds of nitrogen, 125 pounds potash, 300 pounds phosphoric acid and 370 pounds lime. This calls for good culture and fertilizing.

Lettuce and radishes are not allowed to seed, as the space they require is worth more than the seed will cost new and fresh; any varieties desired.

For a small garden, the garden plow, with the attachments, is the best way of all to cultivate with. Handy, efficient, not difficult where soil is in good condition, and speedy. It is the tool, or tools, as there are several of them to use.

Prune Carefully.

Young trees are seldom pruned carefully enough the first year, and long, willowy branches, which bend to the ground with the first load of fruit is the result. Too many second-class trees are set, the growers failing to realize that a poor tree is dear at any price.

Have Good Seeds.

Have good seed, sow or drop the seed as directions give, but perhaps it is well to plant a little thicker than directions give; this for a small garden, for they may easily be thinned, while if too thin there will be vacant spots to produce weeds.

SPRAYING FOR APPLE SCAB.

Prof. Emerson, of Nebraska Experiment Station, Tells of Work Done.

In some spraying tests against apple scab, carried on at the Nebraska experiment station, the varieties of apples used were Sweet June, Winesap, Maiden Blush, Jonathan and Ralls Genet. Bordeaux was the solution used.

The first two varieties named were young trees, five and eight years old respectively. The other varieties were old trees. The Maiden Blush and Winesap were sprayed only once, May 23, for the former and May 27 for the latter, in both cases after the blossoms had fallen, and in case of the Winesap, even after the calyx lobes had closed. The Sweet June, Jonathan and Ralls Genet were sprayed at different times.

The prevalence of scab on the sprayed and unsprayed trees was first determined approximately by simply examining from 100 to 200 fruits per tree. Later, when the apples were picked, all the fruits except in case of Jonathan were examined and the amount of scab on different trees determined more accurately.

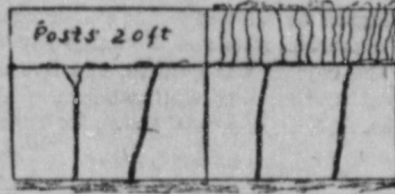
In the records of the tests given, two or three facts stand out with special prominence: The unsprayed fruit was very scabby, running from about 50 per cent. in case of Jonathan to 80 per cent with Winesap. The first spraying, April 26 and 27, when the leaf buds were just opening, afforded no protection to the fruit. Trees sprayed late in April, and not sprayed afterwards, had fully as scabby fruit as unsprayed trees. The third spraying, May 23 and 28, gave very good results. Winesap trees sprayed only once late in May, showed only about 13 per cent. of scabby fruit, as against 80 per cent. for unsprayed trees, and Maiden Blush only four per cent. of scab on sprayed, as against 65 per cent. on unsprayed trees. The second spraying, May 7 and 9, while beneficial in practically all cases, was not quite so effective in controlling scab as the later spraying. The best results followed two sprayings, one early and one late in May. This is well shown in case of Sweet June, where an unsprayed tree had 78 per cent. of scab, one sprayed May 7, 40 per cent, one sprayed May 28, 20 per cent, and another sprayed on both May 9 and 28 only four per cent.

Some of the apples, notably Jonathan, were injured considerably by the spraying of May 23. The fruit was badly rusted on one side. In the worst cases the injury took the form of one-sided development of the fruits. Whether the injury was due to an overdose of the spray, to improperly made bordeaux, to the green arsenoid used with the bordeaux, or to the extreme tenderness of the Jonathan fruits, I am unable to say.

PLANTING A RARE GRAPEVINE.

Care Will Be Rewarded by Vigorous, Fruitful Vines.

When I have a grapevine I think more of than any other variety I always give it the best, sunniest spot I have in garden or field, as far as possible from all trees if you want fine, large bunches of fruit, says a writer in Rural New Yorker. First I dig off all the surface soil for a space from two to three feet each way, according to size of vine roots; then I dig out the subsoil at least two feet deep, fill up the hole with good, rich surface soil mixed with a little fine, well-rotted manure within eight or ten inches of the surface, setting the vine not more than ten or 12 inches deep. If dry, wet the roots well; put on top of roots at least six inches of good soil, then finish with three or four



Plan of Pruning and Training.

inches of subsoil. This will help keep down the weeds and force roots downward. Hoe around the vine lightly until vine gets well started. I have set many vines during my life, and never known one to die. I am a firm believer that growing grapevines have some faculty or way of seeing. To test this I have set vines at both sides of fence, and, in fact, on all sides at least 20 feet away, yet all the vines would grow forward and try to reach the tree or fence, and would if let alone. I do not call this instinct. You cannot grow fine bunches of grapes in shade. The picture shows how I train the vines. The vines are put ten feet apart. We use three wires to start with, but when the vine grows large enough, remove the lower wire.

Don't Crowd.

When thinning, do not be afraid of getting too thin, more rows are spoiled by containing over-crowded plants than where they are too thin. Really, the size to which a bean vine (bunch) or tomato will grow, when not crowded, is almost unbelievable to those that never saw one grow this way.

For Succession.

After the places are marked off for the various seeds, don't plant but a third of the bunch beans, peas and corn at a time, in a week plant some more; in another week, the last third; do radishes the same way; thus there will be a succession of tender vegetables.

Lay the places for seeds off in rows, mark with stakes and a string, or wire, so they will be straight.

THE PASSOVER

Sunday School Lesson for June 9, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 12:21-30. Memory verses, 26, 27.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"When I see the blood, I will pass over you."—Exodus 12:13.

NEW TESTAMENT REFERENCES.—New Testament references to Passover: John 1:29; 6:53; 1 Cor. 5:8; Heb. 9:14; 11:28; 1 Peter 1:18, 19.

TIME.—The plagues lasted nine or ten months, from June to the following April. The Passover, our Easter time, was the full moon of the first month of the Hebrew sacred year, Abib or Nisan, corresponding to the last of March and the first of April. The year (Ussher) was B. C. 1491; or about 1390 according to others. Professor Price makes it 1276.

PLACE.—The meetings of Moses with Pharaoh were at the capital, Zoan (Tanis), or Memphis. The Passover was observed in the land of Goshen, in north-eastern Egypt.

THE PHARAOH was probably Menephtah, son of the powerful monarch, Ramesses II. The monuments of Egypt refer to the death of a son of Menephtah and ominous uprisings in 1276 B. C.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Bible records fewer miracles than most men think. They are grouped in three great periods, each a critical epoch especially requiring divine interposition—the times of Moses, when the nation was to be delivered from bondage; the times of Elijah, when the authority of the prophetic order was to be established and the liberty of the people defended against the kings; the times of Christ, when the world was to be redeemed. We study in this lesson the first of these periods of miracles.

The First Triad of Plagues.—Ex. 7:14; 8:19. The plagues group themselves in threes, gradually increasing in severity, for God gave Pharaoh every chance to repent. The first triad are plagues of loathsomeness, not inflicting actual pain or injury to life. Water into blood; frogs and lice.

The Second Triad of Plagues.—Ex. 8:20; 9:12. In this group of plagues the property of the Egyptians is involved as well as their persons; the land of Goshen, where the Hebrews dwelt, is pointedly exempted from the visitations; and Moses no longer makes use of the rod, as if to show that no magic virtue resides in that piece of wood. Flies, murrain and boils.

The Third Triad of Plagues.—Ex. 9:13; 10:29. In this series of plagues "a new insect of awfulness now appears in the circumstance that the physical agency is no longer of local origin from within the land, but comes from the general system of the world; as if there now had been an invasion of Egypt on the part of the unseen universe beyond it. The rod is now resumed."—Macgregor. Hail; locusts, and darkness follow in ominous succession.

The Last Plague; Death of the First-born.—Exodus 11. Pharaoh and his people had been given every opportunity to repent. Even the divine patience had ceased to endure their hard and cruel and deceitful hearts. The final and decisive plague was announced and described with accuracy; but before its actual infliction several days elapsed that the people of Israel might be prepared for the exodus. One important step was the asking (not "borrowing"—see R. V.) of jewels, the most easily carried form of wealth, from the Egyptians. It was only right that the Hebrews should have a little return for their long services, and what their masters gave them was far less than their due.

The Institution of the Passover.—Ex. 12:1-22, 43-50. While the Israelites, protected by the effect of the plagues, were making preparations for their departure, they were also preparing for a great and beautiful ceremony, ordained by God, which should at the same time arouse their religious feeling, and bind them together more firmly as a nation. It extended from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day of the month Abib, afterwards called Nisan, corresponding nearly to the last half of March and the first half of April. Hebrew months began with the new moon, so that the Passover came always at the time best for traveling, the time of full moon. The religious year began at this time; the civil year began with the month Tisri. Including the last of September and the first of October.

The Passover feast remains to this day an enduring memorial of the exodus, inexpressible except as the commemoration of a historical fact, and testifying by its name to the nature of the fact commemorated.—Rawlinson. Taken up into the Lord's Supper, it is celebrated all over the world wherever Christians as well as Jews are found.

The awful stroke fell at midnight, and immediately the entire land was filled with bitter anguish and with terror. Pharaoh, whose own boy lay dead, the heir to his throne, could not wait for morning, but sent in the night, praying the Hebrews to be gone, and making no conditions.

Lesson of the Passover.

If the lesson of the plagues is a mighty warning, that of the Passover is an abiding comfort and confidence. God, it teaches us, is round about his people, and no harm can befall those that trust in him. One of the most wonderful proofs of Christianity is the exact parallelism between this crowning event of the Old Testament, the Passover, and the crowning event of the New Testament, the sacrifice upon Calvary of the Lamb of God. In the blackness of midnight, while sin was at its highest, he also died, without blemish, and no bone was broken.

FINDS DEAD BODY IN A TRUNK.

NEW YORK LANDLADY MAKES A GREEWOME DISCOVERY.

Murdered Man an Armenian Clergyman—Suffocation Cause of Death, Says the Coroner.

New York, May 27.—Murdered by suffocation by being placed in a trunk when still alive and the lid tightly closed upon him was the fate that befell an Armenian priest, supposed to be Rev. Father Casper. His body was found in a furnished room on the third floor of No. 333 West Thirty-seventh street.

Every available man in the detective bureau and the entire detective force of the West Thirty-seventh street station, in the shadow of which the murder was committed, is at work on the case.

There are several theories on which the police are working. The most promising of these is that the priest was killed for the purpose of robbery. Another, which several detectives from the central office are following, is that the priest was a victim of a feud which has existed in the Greek and Armenian churches in Jersey City.

Two men are suspected of the crime, and the police say that an arrest is probable at any moment.

Henry Sherrer and his wife Anna occupy the apartment where the crime was discovered. The Sherrers have six rooms. Mrs. Sherrer told the police that two men came to her about three weeks ago and rented a room. They were known to her as "Paul Sarkis" and "John." They had the front room, for which they paid \$3 a week.

"Sarkis" is described as being about 21 year old, short and of slight build and of medium complexion, with a slight, dark mustache. He said he was a carpenter. "John" is about 35 years old, weighs about 135 pounds, has dark hair and is smoothly shaven. He was employed in a restaurant.

Mrs. Sherrer said the priest went to the house to visit the men three times to her knowledge. The last time he was seen was Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. He stayed in the house overnight twice, sleeping in a small room off the one occupied by the two men. Wednesday morning he left the house, accompanied by "Sarkis."

In the afternoon two men delivered a trunk to the house. One said he was an expressman and the other told Mrs. Sherrer his name was "Sarkis," although he was not the "Sarkis" whom she knew. They placed the trunk in the front room. Mrs. Sherrer said she noticed it was heavy and that the men had difficulty in carrying it up the stairs.

"John" and "Paul Sarkis" returned to the house in the evening. Mrs. Sherrer said, and, after writing some letters in the kitchen, told her there was some mistake about the trunk, that the wrong one had been delivered. They said they would take it away, but as they had not paid for their room for the week she said they could not take it out. That night they disappeared and they have not been seen in the neighborhood since.

PEACEFULLY AND GRADUALLY

Mrs. McKinley Passes to Her Death Without a Struggle.

Canton, O., May 27.—Mrs. William McKinley died at 1:05 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The transition from life to death was so peaceful and gradual that it was with difficulty that the vigilant physicians and attendants noted when dissolution came.

There was no struggle—no pain.

Mrs. McKinley never knew of the efforts made for two days to prolong her life nor of the solicited hope against hope of her sister and other relatives and friends for recovery.

At the McKinley home when death came there were present Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, Mrs. Luther Day, Justice and Mrs. William R. Day, Dr. Portman and Rixey and the nurses.

The body of Mrs. McKinley will be placed in the vault in West Lawn cemetery, which holds the remains of her husband, until the completion of the National mausoleum on Monument hill, when both caskets will be transferred to receptacles in that tomb.

Snake in Box Sent the Teacher.

Wakefield, Miss., May 27.—When Miss Mary Kelley, a teacher in one of the schools here, opened what she supposed was a box of chocolates that a young man had left at the door for her, a big blacksnake darted out. Miss Kelley fell in a swoon and it is feared she will die of the fright. The police think they know who is responsible, suspecting a woman, and promise arrests in a day or two.

Five Badly Hurt.

El Paso, Tex., May 27.—Five persons were seriously, one probably fatally injured, in a collision between two street cars on Boulevard avenue. Both cars were almost demolished.

Boy Lost in a Swamp.

Solway, Minn., May 27.—The 3-year-old son of John Shepherd, living east of here, has been lost in the swamp near here since Friday noon and no trace has been found of him. It is feared that the child has been killed by wild beasts.

Head Crushed While Asleep.

New York, May 27.—Because his son would not become a coffee roaster, like himself, but insisted upon studying for a higher calling, Antonio Zizza is charged with having beaten the boy to death while asleep.

1853

Berea College

1904-5

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 80 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (exceptions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, a year, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, a year to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 80 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 80 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.00; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$37.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Chizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.
Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

2. Occupation for Youngest Pupils.—One of the difficult problems is to know how to keep the little ones pleasantly and profitably occupied while the numerous classes above them are being heard. In the *Daily Program* suggested in our issue of May, 9th, on page six, such general terms as "busy work" and "copying" are used. Let young teachers should find them more puzzling than helpful the following directions are offered:

For "busy work" let the teacher be supplied with some simple materials, such as grains of corn, wooden toothpicks, circular bits of paper of different colors, spools, etc. Give each child a few toothpicks and grains of corn. Ask them to build two pens so many rails high and put two "pigs" in each pen, then find how many pigs are in both pens; build three pens and put three "pigs" in each pen and find how many in all and so on, varying the arrangement by the kinds of pen, number of "pigs" in each and driving some from one pen to another. The children will very soon by their own ingenuity find plenty of variations.

The circular bits of paper may be strung into festoons with a needle and thread putting so many red, so many white and so many blue ones together. Whatever the colors and whatever the order it should be done exactly as prescribed so that in addition to counting accuracy will be learned.

The spools in a similar way may be used for counting, adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing; thus, if you have twelve spools and divide them among four boys how many will each get? How many times four in twelve? How many times three in twelve? and so on. Black and white buttons or black and white melon seeds will answer for "sheep," while smaller seeds may be used for "chickens." If the teacher will suggest a few things the children will think of many others. A half a minute's instructions will keep them going while a class is being heard. Let it be remembered that every great teacher of primary pupils uses such simple material as the above and keeps constantly thinking of new ways as occasion demands.

3. Use of Lesson-Period.—It is feared that many teachers, especially those who are young in experience do not fully realize the importance of the lesson-period, recitation of the lesson after it is supposed to be learned. Too often it is a mere reciting of what has been committed for the purpose without any adequate idea of the real meaning or of its connection with their lives. It should not be so much a reciting as an analyzing, comparing, weighing, collecting, adapting, stating and assimilating. When the lesson is completed the knowledge it contains should be the pupil's knowledge, ready for use at any time and the sooner they have an opportunity to use it the better.

During the study period the children are gathering knowledge without much idea of its value. They are like children gathering flowers in an open field. They are attracted by the bright and gaudy. They have not the judgment to discriminate between good and the best. If they come to a beautiful rose and prick their fingers on its thorn they turn away in disgust. Finally they come in, arms laden with the good, the bad and the indifferent in a miscellaneous heap, and pile them down at the teacher's feet. Now comes the time for real value. The wise instructor first separates the mass; then he selects the different kinds putting each kind in a bunch to itself; the worthless ones are put aside; the children keep up a running fire of comment and questioning, telling where they got this and asking about that. The teacher replies to their questions, hears their comments and gives them bits of information that they could not have discovered alone. An unusually fine specimen appears and a bright boy cries out "I found that one. It was away up on a sharp ledge and there were thorns and briars in the way. The others said they wouldn't climb up there for it but I did and got it." The teacher commends his efforts and shares in his enthusiasm. The boy feels well repaid and disregards bruises and scratches. Others are silently vowing that they will not hesitate when opportunity offers again.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

Horse Talk.

By Tim.

One of the most important things on the farm is the care of the work team.

It is highly necessary to conserve the strength and energy of the team if it is to prove efficient throughout the long and trying season of seedtime and harvest.

Carrots should be fed to horses in the spring, as they have the most beneficial effect.

The work horses will do more and harder work on ground feed fed on cut hay, than with oats and long hay.

With a good grain ration a work horse should not have all the hay he can eat. He will give better and more efficient service on a small amount of hay.

Sugar beets and apples should also be given occasionally.

A whole sod, given in the stall once each week will be eaten, roots and all. This is most valuable to sweeten the stomach. Give it now after a long winter of dry and heating foods.

Once each week every horse should have a big warm well-steamed bran mash, combined with a pint of flaxseed jelly and one pint to one quart of molasses.

Few farmers realize the real value of mules.

They will do as much work as horses on less food; they live longer and can be kept sound more easily.

A mule will never eat or drink when he is heated; nor run away in a blind panic like a horse.

If a mule is properly trained when a youngster, he will not kick; and he will always respond to kindness and good common sense treatment.

Why not raise mules on the farm?

A good pair of mules when three years old, will bring from \$400 to \$500.—*Farm Journal*.

If You Are Looking For Bargains You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Moye's Cash Store,
Berea, Ky.

MRS. McKINLEY DEAD

Widow of Late Martyred President Passes Away at Canton.

Canton, Ohio, May 27.—Mrs. William McKinley died at 1:05 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Ida Saxton McKinley was born in Canton June 8, 1847. James A. Saxton, her father, was an intellectual and progressive business man and banker, his wife a lady of extraordinary culture and refinement. Ida Saxton was reared in a home of comfort and ease. After attending Canton schools, she was a pupil at a private school at Delhi, N. Y. Later she went to a Cleveland academy and finished her education at Brook Hall seminary, Media, Pa., where she spent three years. Part of the years of her young womanhood were spent in the Stark county bank, which belonged to her father. On several occasions she had charge of the institution.

While she taught Sunday school in the Presbyterian church, young Lawyer William McKinley was superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. Among many admirers and suitors the handsome young soldier who had been with Grant and Sheridan and won distinction in the Shenandoah valley, was the favored one.

By James Saxton, her father, these words were spoken to McKinley when the hand of the daughter was gained: "You are the only man I have ever met to whom I would entrust my daughter." On Jan. 25, 1871, William McKinley and Ida Saxton were united in marriage.

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY

Mr. Roosevelt Will Attend the Funeral of Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, May 27.—President Roosevelt will leave tomorrow night for Canton to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley. He will be accompanied on his trip to Canton by Secretaries Root, Garfield and Wilson; Admiral Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, who attended Mrs. McKinley when she was in Washington, and Secretary Loeb. Secretary Cortelyou, who was President McKinley's private secretary, and Associate Justice Day of the supreme court of the United States, have been in Canton for several days.

After attending the funeral on Wednesday, President Roosevelt will go to Indianapolis, where he will deliver an address on Decoration day at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Major General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in battle in the Philippine Islands. From Indianapolis he goes to Lansing, Mich., where he will deliver an address on May 31 at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Michigan agricultural college.

BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE

Lake Steamer Naomi Destroyed and Five Persons Cremated.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 22.—Four coal-passers were burned to death and one passenger, J. M. Rhoades of Detroit, was fatally burned when the Crosby line steamer Naomi, from Grand Haven to Milwaukee, was burned to the water's edge in the middle of Lake Michigan. Fifty passengers and all of the crew except the four coal-passers, were taken off in small boats by the steamer Kerr, which was en route from Milwaukee to Grand Haven. The loss on the Naomi, which was in the command of Captain Thos. Trull, is estimated at \$225,000.

Will Make but Three Stops.

Washington, May 24.—The president, it is said at the White House, will not make more than three stops on his way down the Mississippi after he leaves Canton on the 30th of September. The three stops will be St. Louis, Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn. He will embark at some point in Iowa. The trip is to be made with the inland waterways commission and the members of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways association. From Memphis he is to come direct to Washington without stopping anywhere en route.

Sentenced by Wholesale.

Guatemala City, May 25.—The court martial which has been in session here for three days, having on trial before it persons charged with complicity in the attempt on the life of President Cabrera, has sentenced to death nineteen of the prisoners. Popular feeling is so high that the carrying out of the sentences is doubtful.

Suspected of Horrid Crime.

New York, May 24.—Henry Becker, twenty-one years old, of Manhattan, was arrested last night on suspicion of having outraged and murdered Amelia, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Stafford, a farmer, of Elmhurst, L. I. The police say that Becker has before been arrested for assault.

Deadly "Slip" in Steel Mill.

Pittsburg, May 22.—Five men were killed and four fatally injured last night at the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company. The accident was directly due to a "slip" which immediately resulted in an explosion. Molten metal was thrown over the men, almost cremating them.

Vindicated by His Countrymen.

Helsingfors, Finland, May 24.—Judge Svinhufvud, a member of the Young Finn party, who was degraded from the bench and driven into exile under the regime of the late Governor General Bobrikoff, was elected president of the first diet of Finland, organized under the new constitution.

TO ACT IN UNISON

American States Are Prepared to Present an Unbroken Front at the Hague Conference.

A QUESTION OF ARBITRATION

On This Most Vital Point It Is Expected That the Republics of the Western Hemisphere Will Be Practically United.

Washington, May 27.—Probably not until the doors of the stately Knights' Hall are thrown open to the second conference at The Hague, June 15 next, will it be possible to know the exact strength of the American contingent among the delegates. At the first conference only two American states were represented—the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. If all the republics of the western hemisphere take advantage of the opportunity to participate in the proceedings of the second conference that has been opened by the efforts of the American secretary of state there will be no less than twenty-one of the governments of the three Americas represented, including delegations from Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Some of these republics will have no representatives at the conference, but it is impossible to say even now who will be the absentees. In some cases economical considerations have operated to prevent certain of the smaller republics from naming delegates, though the reason is not so bluntly stated in the declarations. Others are actually at war or in a state of revolution and even anarchy. A very few are actually indifferent to the approach of the international gathering which may involve for them the most momentous questions and completely change their relations with the world powers.

On the whole, however, there has been a generous response from most of the American republics to the czar's invitation to join in the deliberations of the second conference, and it is certain that the American representation will be large.

It has been anticipated that all the American delegates will act in unison on all propositions submitted to the conference. It is true that on some of the most important propositions to come up before the conference the American delegates will agree in principle. It is equally true that they will differ widely in matters of detail and in respect to the best methods of applying these great principles. Touching the most generally important of these propositions and the one which it is confidently believed will really yield substantial results—that looking to a wider extension of the process of settling disputes by arbitration—the American delegates will present an unbroken front.

MUST FACE COURT

Charges Against Policy Holders' Committee Will Be Determined.

New York, May 21.—Magistrate House held George R. Scruggs, manager of the International policy holders' committee; Charles E. Surrup and C. F. Carrington, assistants to Scruggs, for trial in court of general sessions on a charge of violating that section of the penal code which makes it conspiracy "to obstruct the due process of the law." In a lengthy opinion Magistrate House says he believes the three defendants conspired to obstruct the due process of the law by changing ballots cast in the recent election for officers of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance companies.

Foul Play Suspected.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., May 27.—Edward Myers, whose body was found in the Wabash river several days ago, was murdered, according to the verdict of the coroner. The man was working on a barge of corn and was supposed to have fallen into the river. The coroner found a bad wound on the head, which leads to the belief that the man met with foul play.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock. Wheat—Wagon, 93c; No. 2 red, 96c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Hay—Clover, \$16.00; timothy, \$19.00; millet, \$13.00; alfalfa, \$15.00. Cattle—\$2.50; Hogs—\$5.00; Sheep—\$3.00; Lambs—\$5.00.

At Cincinnati. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01. Corn—No. 2, 56½c. Oats—No. 2, 45½c. Cattle—\$4.75; Hogs—\$4.50; Sheep—\$4.00; Lambs—\$3.25.

At Chicago. Wheat—No. 2 red, 98½c. Corn—No. 3, 53½c. Oats—No. 2, 43½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00; Hogs—\$5.75; Sheep—\$3.00; Lambs—\$4.25.

Livestock at New York. Cattle—\$4.50; Hogs—\$6.50; Sheep—\$5.50; Lambs—\$6.50.

At East Buffalo. Cattle—\$4.00; Hogs—\$5.50; Sheep—\$3.00; Lambs—\$6.00.

Wheat at Toledo. Dec., \$1.02; July, 99c; cash, 98c.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part This Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

The 20th a part of the 180th Ohio relieved us about noon. We packed our scant garrison equipage and stacked arms on the side of the railroad, where we stayed, awaiting the promised train south until 2 o'clock p. m. The night was cold and frosty, but a good pile of old cedar ties furnished us material for good fires. The night of the 21st we slept in the stock cars on a siding at Crow Creek, took breakfast in Stevenson, and arrived at Bridgeport at noon of the 22d, and reported to Colonel Taylor, Fifteenth Kentucky, commanding the post. Having no tents we were permitted to occupy a large warehouse and remained there doing picket duty until near dark, the 25th. A train stopped for us to take a night ride to our former camp at Chattanooga. After much hurry and double-quickness with our traps for half a mile, a position on top of the cars caused our blood to cool rather suddenly for our comfort. But most of us soon gave the guards to understand that we considered it more comfortable inside the boxes on the grain.

When we returned to our old camp at Chattanooga the last of October our regulations for new clothing were promptly furnished by our quartermaster, as we expected all the non-veterans would be mustered out in a few days. These men generally drew new suits complete.

Calls for pickets and duty men were frequent. On the 29th, Lieutenant C. Park and thirty men were sent south with a drove of beavers. We were relieved from picket duty occasionally by the Fourteenth U. S. colored regiment, and notwithstanding they were commanded by intelligent gentlemen (white officers), a few of our McCheslan boys held the dusky boys in blue to be rather a disgrace to our uniform and they thought it a hardship to be compelled to comply with the usual military etiquette and regulations, when being relieved to make the usual salute by presenting arms, as the new guard marched past to take their position. But they consoled themselves with the thoughts of the waning fortunes of the confederacy, and their soon being again free men in a free country.

The last days of October the Fourth Corps, under General Stanley, arrived at Chattanooga. General Sherman's famous Atlanta citizen's order was being carried out. Hundreds were daily passing north, the over-tasked rolling stock on the N. & C. being unable to transport them. Many of them had to lay over here in the depot buildings.

November 3d we were ordered by General Steadman to go to Resaca, Georgia, to relieve the garrison there. To be absent one week. Now we had concluded, as our time would be up the 15th, the general should have sent some other regiment, and to comply with this unexpected order was even more unpleasant than remaining here and picketing with the darkies. Colonel Mayhew sent the author to the adjutant general with a request that one officer from each company of the Eighth be allowed to stay in our camp to prepare rolls and discharge papers. The request was granted, and five officers, including the author, remained with a few men not able for duty.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

Last Friday, May 24th, a debate between W. R. Boggs's school, B Grammar St. II and L. Brashear's school, B Grammar St. I, was held in room No. 70. Debate: Resolved, That Woman Suffrage is desirable. The affirmative was upheld by Brashear's school. Rose Oller, Nancy Taylor and John White. The negative by Boggs's school. Thomas Boian, Grover George and Paul Piersall. The boys proved by their talk they had been thinking. The decision was rendered in favor of the negative. After the debate the winners indulged in yelling. The affirmative rushed out very fast but found it raining and had to come back a few moments. So after shaking hands and a merry time they all left rejoicing.

The Pie Feast.

Pi Epsilon Pi held her second annual love feast last Friday night in the west room, her regular meeting place. Banner and pennants represented the different societies, and adorned the walls. The tables were decorated in green and white, the society colors. The menu cards were daintily painted in conventional design. The menu consisted of:

Bouillon Wafers
Pickles Olives
Pressed Chicken Pickled Tongue
Sandwiches
Tomatoes a la Mayonnaise
Bread Sticks
Ice Cream Cake

Coffee Nuts Bonbons

Besides the regular members of the society there were present a number of our honorary members and Mr. Rogers and Dr. Hubbell. Our president, Miss Early, presided. Justice being done to the feast, the toast-mistress asked Dr. Hubbell to speak. He responded by congratulating us on being a live society. Miss Byron followed with the toast, "Our Committee." She very aptly expressed the pains taken by the committee, in her closing sentence:

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and fondant bubble;
Cool it with the chicken meat,
Then the charm is fine and sweet."

Miss Donaldson then toasted our honorary members. She told of the inspiration we had received from them and our appreciation of their cooperation.

"Our Hobbies" was given by Miss Putnam in a humorous manner which surprised people at the queer hobbies girls have.

We were then favored with a solo from Miss Arbely. Miss Hyton pictured to us the ideal husband.

Miss Pickering having dignified things, took "Our College" for her subject. Miss Grier then gave her toast, "The Ideal Society," which clearly showed that she had some thought on an ideal of some kind.

Our feasting ended by clapping hands around the table as we sang our society song.

Alpha Zeta Love Feast.

The annual Love Feast was held in Alpha Zeta hall last Friday evening and the tables were filled with sandwiches, cakes, hot coffee, punch and ice cream. Every one ate to his heart's content and a few to their own discomfort. In addition to the regular members several guests were present. After all had finished the delightful things, took "Our College" for her subject. Miss Grier then gave her toast, "The Ideal Society," which clearly showed that she had some thought on an ideal of some kind. Our feasting ended by clapping hands around the table as we sang our society song.

Phi Delta Feast.

The annual love feast of Phi Delta society was held last Friday night and was greatly enjoyed by the members present. Several ex-members were present. The program of the evening consisted of short speeches from Mr. Jas. Young, President Fellmy, Mr. Fulkerson and Mr. Francis Clark. Mr. Young spoke of Phi Delta's past and left some very good thoughts and suggestions with the members in his farewell to the society. Mr. Fellmy spoke of the work of the track team and of Field Day. Mr. Fulkerson and Mr. Clark spoke of the experiences and feelings of debaters who happened to be on the losing side and handled their subjects as if well acquainted with them. In the meeting, preceding the feast, the principal topic seemed to be "The Cup," and several persons, including Dr. Hubbell, Prof. Marsh, Mr. Dick, Mr. Lindsley and Mr. Hufft were called upon to tell what they knew about it.

Absent-Minded.

The Boston lawyer who tried to kiss a stenographer against her will need not have testified that he "forgot he was married." The evidence as to that was circumstantial, but complete.

Seat of the Trouble.

Humorists frequently have sad faces, but humorists are not sad because they are humorists. They are sad because they are sad. Humor is born of acute sympathy.—London (England) Sketch.

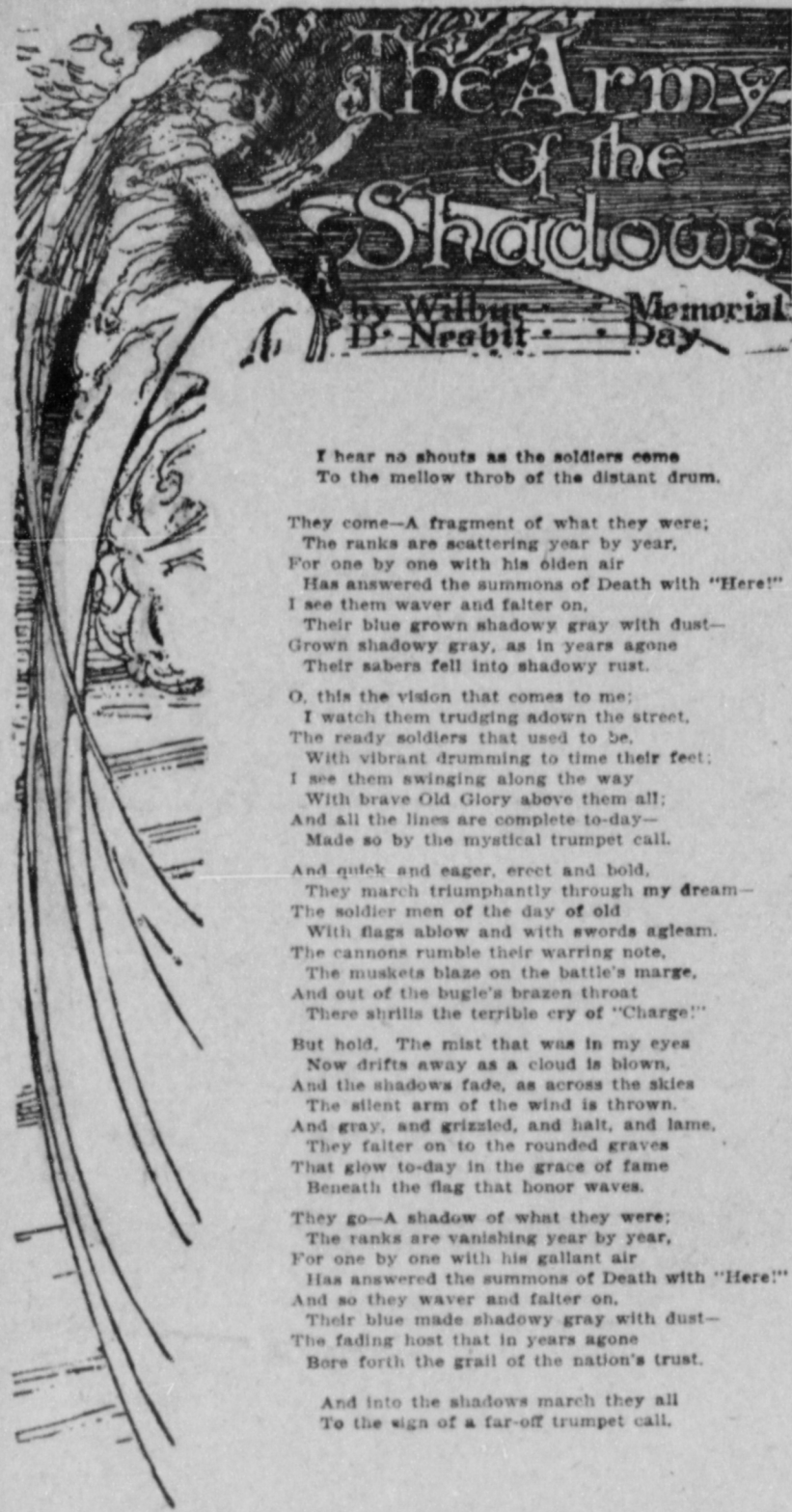
Day Flies a Common Pest.

It is a mistake to suppose that the so-called "Canada soldiers" which invade lake cities at this season, every year, are peculiar to the great lakes. Such ephemera or day flies abound in many river valleys. They seem to be as numerous along the Danube, in certain parts of Hungary, as they are anywhere else in the world.

HENRY LENGFELLNER, TINNER

Office over Post Office—Phone 153.
Warehouse west of Depot.

Steel Roofing Cheaper Than Ever.
Eaves Trough ½ less than Old Price.



The Army of the Shadows

By Walbur D. Nesbit

I hear no shouts as the soldiers come
To the mellow throb of the distant drum.

They come—A fragment of what they were;
The ranks are scattering year by year,
For one by one with his hidden air
Has answered the summons of Death with "Here!"
I see them waver and falter on,
Their blue-grown shadowy gray with dust—
Grown shadowy gray, as in years ago
Their sabers fell into shadowy rust.

O, this the vision that comes to me:
I watch them trudging down the street,
The ready soldiers that used to be,
With vibrant drumming to time their feet;
I see them swinging along the way
With brave Old Glory above them all;
And all the lines are complete to-day—
Made so by the mystical trumpet call.

And quick and eager, erect and bold,
They march triumphantly through my dream—
The soldier men of the day of old
With flags ablow and with swords agleam.
The cannons rumble their warring note,
The musketeers blaze on the battle's verge,
And out of the bugle's hoarse throat
There shrills the terrible cry of "Charge!"

But hold, the mist that was in my eyes
Now drifts away as a cloud is blown,
And the shadows fade, as across the skies
The silent arm of the wind is thrown.
And gray, and grizzled, and halt, and lame,
They falter on to the rounded graves,
That glow to-day in the grace of fame
Beneath the flag that honor waves.

They go—A shadow of what they were;
The ranks are vanishing year by year,
For one by one with his gallant air
Has answered the summons of Death with "Here!"
And so they waver and falter on,
Their blue made shadowy gray with dust—
The fading host that in years ago
Bore forth the grail of the nation's trust.

And into the shadows march they all
To the sign of a far-off trumpet call.

STILL LIVE FOR US

Funeral March for Heroic Dead Has Meaning Beyond Mere Honor to the Fallen.

EVERY year, in the full tide of spring, at the height of the symphony of flowers and love and life, there comes a solemn pause, and through the silence the nation hears the lonely pipe of death.

Year after year lovers wandering under the apple boughs and through the clover are surprised with sudden tears as they see black-veiled figures stealing through the morning to a soldier's grave.

Year by year the comrades of the dead follow, with public honor, procession and commemorative flags and funeral march—tribute from us who have inherited a nation's glory to the heroes who gave it.

As surely as this day comes round we are in the presence of the dead. But not all the associations of this day are sad; some of them are triumphant, even joyful.

We seem to hear the funeral march become a psalm. Our heroic dead still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death—of life to which in their youth they lent the passion and glory of the spring.

Memorial day may and ought to

have a meaning beyond mere honor to the dead. It celebrates and solemnly re-affirms from year to year a national act of enthusiasm and faith. It embodies in the most impressive form our belief that to act with enthusiasm and faith is the condition of acting greatly. To fight out a war men must believe something and want something with all their might. So must they do to carry out anything else to an end worth reaching.

Peace calls for its patriotic devotion, no less than war. And, stripped of the direct associations which gave rise to it, this is a day when by common consent we pause to become conscious of our national honor and to rejoice in it, to recall what our country has done and is doing for us, and to ask ourselves what we can do for our country in return.

The great French soldier, de Latour d'Auvergne, was the hero of many battles, but remained by his own choice in the ranks. Napoleon gave him a sword and the official title "The First Grenadier of France." When he was killed the emperor ordered that his right hand should be entrusted to his regiment—that his name should be called at every roll call and that his next comrade should answer, "Dead upon the field of honor!" In the keeping of this nation are the hearts of many heroes; we treasure them in consecrated ground, and when their names are called we answer in flowers, "Dead upon the field of honor."

IN LABOR OF LOVE

Multitudes Gather to Aid Veterans Decorate Graves in Beautiful Arlington Cemetery.

THE Coliseum in the national cemetery at Arlington, in which people gather annually for the exercises, is indescribably beautiful. The space is surrounded by columns, a light lattice work forming the roof. Beside the columns have been planted wisteria, roses, clematis and other early flowering vines, which form a perfect bower overhead, while the majestic trees make ample shade for the multitude who come to join in the labor of love.

The thousands of ex-union officers and soldiers who have died during the 38 years since the first Decoration

day, and the hundreds that have fallen since the Spanish-American war, and whose bodies have been borne across the sea to be buried in Arlington, have made this the largest city of patriotic dead on the globe. This 30th of May, like all others, will see every low green mound of the extensive field covered with flowers and immortelles. There will be a repetition of the annual ceremonies, with probably additional interesting features.

Alas! the column of ex-union soldiers does not present a long line, and the few who participate are for the most part bowed with age and increased disability which time has wrought.

The patriotic organizations, sons and daughters of veterans, and the loyal people have taken up the work which older hands have had to lay down. The spirit of gratitude and devotion to the memory of the country's defenders inspires the whole nation to-day as it did in 1868.

DIED IN PRISON PENS

Record of Those Who Passed Away in Military Confinement Is an Appalling One.

The largest confederate prison was at Andersonville, Ga., where 45,613 Union soldiers were imprisoned. The prison had its maximum number on August 8, 1864, when the rolls showed the presence of 33,114. Death claimed 12,912, or 28 per cent, of the entire number. Every day the death toll averaged 30. The greatest number of deaths occurred on August 23,

1864, when 127 yielded up their lives. The largest military prison in the north was at Elmira where 11,916 prisoners were confined in an open pen or stockade. The death list reached 2,994, about 25 per cent. In March, 1865, the greatest mortality occurred—495—or 16.5 per cent, of all the deaths. All except six of the dead were buried in a field which was afterward plowed up and planted with wheat, and now neither summer nor winter shows a sign of where 3,000 hapless confederates were laid away.

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps make a great feature of Memorial day. The pity of it all is that there are so many new graves to decorate each year.



FIFTY MILES AN HOUR

By Graves of Heroes

An hour, a flower, a memory, perchance a tear or two,
These give us from our life to them:
Nation, what gave they you?

What of the silent partings, too solemn and sad for tears?
What of the homesick sighing which only the night-wind hears?

What of the waking picket, guarding the nation's sleep?
What of the cold and the hunger?—what of the thirst and heat?

What of the midnight marching, where, weary, footsore, drenched,
The pallid weeping morning shows the enemy entrenched?

What of the shriek of the battle? What of the after-hours?
Oh, men! in the name of God, can ye heal such wounds with flowers?

Look to your lilies, Columbia! Stainless they should be as snow,
To rest on hearts burned white in battle's furnace glow;

And your roses, red as the blood that flowed on fields of death,
Their fragrance full sweet to stifle the smell of battle's breath!

Alas! if our flowers were all that we laid on each nameless grave—
Alas! for us and for them and the sacrifice they gave.

But over those lowly hillocks, as over the hills of God,
A glory breaks from the flower-cups withering on the sod.

For they are the pledge of the promise—
"What you gave to us we will keep."
The oath of the nation's waking sons to her sons who are asleep.
—Frances Ten Eyck.

AT GETTYSBURG

Field of Battle Is Forever Consecrated to the Heroes' Ideals of American Valor.

SEE Naples and die!" wrote an enthusiast, and gave a new vogue to a moribund old world city by a sententious saying. But to the American whose soul is alive to patriotic emotion, a more fitting exhortation would be, see Gettysburg and live! And so seeing, live to be consecrated anew to American ideals. Realize and drink in from that historic fount the immortal lesson of "what they did here," that the nation might live—a grand objective lesson, made manifest so that he that runs may read by its 600 monuments and tablets dedicated there to American valor. A thrilling page it is that may be read in these silent yet speaking symbols which mark the various positions held by the 640 organizations that fiercely contended for victory during those feverish July days of '63. And punctuating the long lines of marble and granite memorials that thickly strew the picturesquely diversified field imposingly stand out the colossal bronze images of the leading generals in the commanding stations each occupied, or where they fell wounded or dead, while directing their hosts.

While here and there dotting the elevations where the batteries belched out their terrible shots and shell are grim cannon, in some instances the self same pieces that sent their winged death searching Ewell's, Hill's and Longstreet's lines stretched around the town and along Seminary ridge, or hurled them at Meade's embattled front opposite.

All the historic landmarks, too, are there to-day. Away to the west the Lutheran seminary, still standing like a sentinel on the outpost, round which the waves of battle raged and spumed and from the cupola of which Reynolds and Buford watched Hill's advance debouching from the woods on either side of the Chambersburg pike; and, just beyond, the undulating plain and McPherson's wood, the scene and altar of sacrifice whereon the valiant first corps of Meade's army unstintingly poured out its libation of blood. To the east and south, Cemetery hill and its prolonged ridge, along which stand out those never to be effaced features of the landscape—the national cemetery, with its 3,575 graves of union dead, the clump of trees or "high water mark of the rebellion," whence Pickett's braves were hurled back in disaster and death; the "bloody angle," and the peach orchard, which season after season renews itself in blossom and fruit; the wheat field, yearly sown to the same crop, but no longer yielding its "harvest of death"; grim Devil's Den, a rocky, wood-tangled maze to-day as it was and has ever been since the red Indian and savage beast sought it for their lair; the same wooded heights of Little and Big Roundtop, partly denuded, yet with many surviving ancient trees scarred and broken and torn by solid shot and shell, or trunks plimbed by minie bullets, but fruitful yet with leafy life.

Vanished only are the mangled corpses of the slain, the rushing columns of struggling foemen, the blazing lines, the crash of musketry and cannon's deafening roar, the dying groans and frantic, swelling cheers. With all these marvelously preserved vestiges of the battle still defining its varying fortunes, and with the graphic story of the guides, very little exercise of the imagination is needed even to a stranger, none at all to the veteran who fought there to reconstruct the scene, and once seen render its realization vividly impressed for ever on the mind.

FIFTY MILES AN HOUR

F. F. V. LIMITED WAS SPEEDING TOWARD THE EAST

WHEN THE OBSERVATION CAR

Jumped the Track, Rolling Down a Thirty-Foot Embankment—21 Passengers Were In the Car.

Mayville, Ky., May 22.—One person was killed, three probably fatally injured and nearly a score more or less hurt when the observation car on C. and O. train No. 2, known as the F. F. V. Limited, jumped the track, turned over and rolled down the embankment at the point known as Lawrence creek curve, six miles west of here.

Engineer Chalkly was at the throttle and Capt. Fish was in charge of the train. It was made up of two baggage, two mail cars, two sleepers, a diner and a combination sleeper and observation car, in which last car were 18 passengers.

It was bowling along at the rate of 50 miles an hour, when there was a sudden jerk that shook up all the passengers in the forward coaches. The engineer, looking back, saw the elegant new observation car, "St. Raphael," rolling down a 30-foot embankment. The train had just passed over a bridge, and but for this more passengers would either have been killed or drowned.

As it was Mrs. Lawrence W. Halsey, of Milwaukee, Wis., received injuries of which she died shortly after reaching this city, where some of the injured were brought so soon as a relief train could be made up and sent out.

Mrs. Halsey was mangled beyond description. Her scalp was torn off, and imbedded therein was a piece of plate glass two inches square. A fracture of the skull rendered her unconscious from the moment of the accident.

Her left arm was crushed, her legs mangled, and she suffered internal injuries. One of the physicians sent from here gave her immediate attention, but she never regained consciousness. Mrs. Halsey died at 4 p. m., as her body was being conveyed from the improvised hospital in the baggage car of the relief train into Room No. 2 at the St. Charles hotel.

Judge Lawrence W. Halsey, her husband, who was also in the wreck, is in a precarious condition. A dozen more victims of the accident were cared for as promptly as possible, and most of them were taken to Cincinnati on the west-bound flyer.

No one knows what caused the observation car to leave the track. It turned completely over, bumped against the ties, tore up a section of the track for a distance of at least 50 feet, then tumbled down a steep hill and was smashed almost into kindling wood. It was an awful experience for the 21 people in the ill-fated car. The wonder is that all were not killed outright.

KNIFE CARRIED BY THE GIRL

While Picking Dandelions Used By Assailant in Taking Her Life.

New York, May 23.—Amelia Staffeldt, 15 years of age, was assaulted and murdered on the outskirts of her father's farm in Elmhurst, L. I. The crime was committed in a lonely spot, where the girl had wandered in search of dandelions, and the weapon employed was the kitchen knife which she had used to sever the crowns from the roots of the wild flowers.

The girl was seen entering a pasture lot on Baxter avenue by Joseph Engle, who was engaged in hauling fertilizer in the vicinity. Engle afterward saw the girl at work picking dandelions. He found the body at 4 o'clock. Engle says that he saw a man crossing the lot in which the girl had been about three quarters of an hour before he found the body.

Conspirators Killed Themselves.

Washington, May 23.—A dispatch received here by Senor Herrarte, the minister from Guatemala, reports that four of the men who attempted to take the life of President Cabrera committed suicide. They took refuge in a hut in the suburbs of the city, and a detachment of soldiers surrounded it. The men fired from within, killing a major and wounding a colonel and another officer. Finally, seeing there was no hope of escape, they killed themselves.

Negro Surrounded in Swamp.

Reidsville, Ga., May 23.—A posse surrounded a swamp in which Flem Padgett, the negro who attempted assault on Mrs. Laura Moore, resulted in the lynching of two negroes, the death of three other persons and the injury of seven others. The wife of Sim Padgett, one of the slain negroes, confessed that after the withdrawal of the posse that attacked Padgett's cabin she had killed John Hare, a member of the posse, who had been shot down in the attack.

Bound Over To Grand Jury.

San Francisco, May 23.—J. W. Boyle, for three months Santa Fe dispatcher at Needles, and Mrs. Elizabeth Alford, wife of a wealthy cotton broker, of Nashville, Tenn., are in the county jail bound over under \$2,000 to answer to the charge of adultery.

Robbed of \$1,300.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—Edward Murtha, aged 60, en route to his home in Texas from a visit to Ireland, was assaulted on the Lake Shore railroad tracks, robbed of \$1,300 and left unconscious.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

SNORING HEARD

In Vacant House When Lights Are Out—Police Mystified.

Lexington, Ky.—Baffling the police here is a case of a snoring man who can not be located. Mrs. John Glincho, residing at 267 Lexington avenue, telephoned the police station to hurry a policeman next door to her vacant house, 271 Lexington avenue, as a man had broken into the house and could be heard snoring. Lieut. Charles Overly answered the call. When he arrived he heard the snoring, and, opening the door, went into the house to arrest the man. To his surprise he could not find him.

As soon as the light was turned on the snoring stopped, but when the light was turned off and it became dark the snoring would begin. Overly summoned several policemen, and they could hear the snoring as described, but could find no trace of a man, though they searched for several hours.

The case is the most mysterious to come to the notice of the police.

HARGIS ACQUITTED.

Federal Judge Freed of Murder Charge by Lexington Jury.

Lexington, Ky.—Judge James Hargis, reputed leader of the Hargis faction of the Hargis-Cockrill feud, in which three members of the Cockrill faction were assassinated within a year, was acquitted by a jury in the Fayette circuit court of the charge of conspiring to murder James Cockrill. The trial has been in progress for nearly two weeks, and the attorneys for the commonwealth believed they had made out the strongest possible case. When the jury retired, Juror Rhody Horndon, jr., was ill, but recovered sufficiently to finish his work. At the start the jury is said to have been ten to two for acquittal.

ASTRIDE A MULE

First Telegrapher to Invade Elliott County Will Ride to Hargis Trial.

Lexington, Ky.—William Britton, the feudist and alleged fellow conspirator of Judge James Hargis in the Breathitt county murders, will be taken to Sandy Hook by Capt. William Jenkins, of the Lexington police force, to answer to the charge of murdering Dr. B. D. Cox. They will go to Morehead and drive across country to Sandy Hook. S. E. Berry, of this city, telegraph operator, will leave for Sandy Hook, and will be the first operator to invade Elliott county. He will ride from Limestone to Sandy Hook astride a mule. The Big Sandy Telephone wires will be used by the telegraph company.

Tobacco Pledges Report.

Lexington, Ky.—After the meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the American Society of Equity of the white burley tobacco district, held here, Clarence Lebrun, chairman, announced that the society had pledged 90,000 acres of the 1907 crop of tobacco in the white burley district. The report is the result of a careful accounting of the number of acres signed up and sent in by the members of the campaign committee.

An Atrocious Crime.

Lexington, Ky.—The body of Mrs. Ellen Flannery, 30, a widow, of Perry Creek, was discovered near her home beneath a heap of rocks, stabbed in the breast, with her throat cut and several fractures, unearthing the most inhuman tragedy in the murder annals of Letcher county. Floyd Frazier, 18, revealed bloody clothes and was arrested. No motive is known.

\$36,000 Tax Paid By Road.

Frankfort, Ky.—Attorney A. P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Ky., a representative of the Southern Pacific Co., paid to the state treasurer \$36,000 as organization tax on \$36,000,000 increase in the capital stock of the company, which has its charter in this state.

Gloomy For Frazier.

Sergeant, Ky.—The chain of evidence fastening the murder of Mrs. Ellen Flannery upon young Floyd Frazier is gaining strength, the police say. A bloody knife was found near the scene of the murder. Stains of blood also were found on his garments. Frazier refuses to talk.

Killed Baby Sister.

Ashland, Ky.—Robert, 8, son of Sherman Vanhorn, of near Louisa, tried to amuse his baby sister by showing her a loaded shotgun. Not knowing the gun was loaded, he pulled the trigger and the child was killed.

Daughter Makes Charges.

Paducah, Ky.—H. B. Cobb, a book agent, was arrested at Mayfield on charges preferred by his daughter, Mrs. Edna Broady, 16. The girl has been married only a few months, and her husband left her on account of her father's conduct, it is intimated.

A Victim of Night Riders.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Foster B. McCowan, president of the Christian County Union of the American Society of Equity, was the victim of night riders, his plant being visited by unknown parties and almost entirely destroyed.

CITY OFFICIALS OUSTED.

All Louisville and Jefferson County Officials Knocked Out.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals handed down its opinion in the contested election cases from the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, upholding the contents of the fusionists and declaring the election void, thus reversing the decision of Judges Miller and Kirby, of the Jefferson circuit court.

The court rules that Gov. Beckham has the power to fill the vacancies by appointment, and an election for all city and county officials is ordered for next November. The decision of the court is unanimous.

The effect of the decision is to depose the entire list of officers, from county judge and mayor down to magistrates and minor city officials.

The court settles the question of the temporary succession, giving the governor authority to appoint to fill the vacancies pending an election by the people. The governor is to appoint the mayor, the city boards and the county judge, and they are to fill all minor places under them.

EMBEZZLEMENT

By a Former Lexington Employee Is Alleged in the Petition.

Lexington, Ky.—The Citizens' League, an independent organization here, filed an amended petition to the suit entered Tuesday. It is charged that Mayor Thomas A. Combs, City Auditor Moses Kaufman and City Treasurer Peter J. Garland had illegally and wrongfully diverted \$32,000 from the public school fund into other channels. It is also charged that Mayor Combs has not required bonds from the auditor and treasurer commensurate with the responsibility they are under. Pointed questions are asked the mayor, among them being reference to an alleged embezzlement of certain city funds by Patrick J. Sharkey, a former city employee, and asking the mayor who participated in the affair besides Sharkey. The suit and amendment have caused much excitement here.

Home Burned—Two Sons Cremated.

Ashland, Ky.—The home of Rev. P. J. Short, at East Point, Johnson county, was burned, and two young sons of the minister were cremated, while a third son was so badly injured that he will die. Harry, 18, although frightfully burned, managed to reach the window and leap to the ground, breaking both legs and one arm and receiving internal injuries. The pastor had all he could do to drag his wife from the flames while they were both in their night clothes. He is one of the most prominent Christian ministers in Northern Kentucky. He carried no insurance on his home, and everything he owned in the world, save his land, was destroyed.

Given Knockout Blow.

Frankfort, Ky.—Bucket shops and poolrooms were given a knockout blow by the court of appeals in decisions that hold they can be fined and abated as common nuisances. The two decisions mean that betting on horse races in poolrooms and stock gambling can be absolutely stopped in Kentucky if the officials want to stop it.

Lexington Shoot.

Lexington, Ky.—The fifth annual target tournament of the Kentucky State Trappers' League began here. Noted marksmen are gathering in for the contest. The shoot opened with a 200-target event and the lawyers' trophy of 100 targets. The first high amateur contest of 200 targets will also be pulled off.

Girl's Terrible Story.

Morehead, Ky.—John Collins, who was run down by bloodhounds for shooting at Ben Martin, was spirited to Mt. Sterling to evade a mob. Collins' 14-year-old stepdaughter confessed after his arrest that he had been forcing his attentions upon her ever since she was 10 years old.

Kentucky College Sued.

Lexington, Ky.—Suit was filed here against Campbell Hagerman Woman's college, for \$12,000 damages by Miss Sadie McGinnis, of Danville, because she was not permitted to graduate last year with her class on account of having attended a dance, violating the school rules.

New Rifle Range.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Capt. E. W. Clark, commanding Company D, Kentucky State Guard, at this place, has received official notice that as soon as practicable a rifle range will be installed here.

Sentence Affirmed.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals affirmed the life sentence given Cal Newton for killing George Smith and his son, James D. Smith, in August, 1905, in this county.

Jury Gives Woman \$12,000 Damages.

Covington, Ky.—In Kenton Circuit Court a jury returned a verdict of \$12,000 for the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Loula Marshall against the L. & N. Railroad Co. Mrs. Marshall was injured in the Macon Station wreck. The case will probably be appealed.

Fall Ends Life.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—William Coburn, 108, was buried near this city. Death was due to the effects of a fall he sustained several days ago. He was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1837.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

JACKSON COUNTY. FOXTOWN.

May 23.—Thomas Lakes and wife entertained quite a large crowd last Sunday.—Mr. E. W. Gabbard has been very poorly for some time, but we hope he is better.—Several from our town went to McKee last Monday to attend court.—I. O. Fox is hauling staves for the Cincinnati Cooperage Co.—John Gay, who was reported to have had a hemorrhage of the lungs is better.—Dot Isaacs and Neal Johnson are working for N. J. Coyle hauling ties and plowing.—We are glad to see the weather fair again and the farmers planting their corn. Most of them are thru.—Mr. N. J. Coyle and Alex Blanton have purchased all the timber, such as poplar, ash, lynn and buckeye of Mr. Jacob Wells and W. S. Blanton on South Fork Creek.—Rias Baker is killing ground squirrels this week. He says they are numerous.

EVERGREEN.

May 25.—We are having some fine weather now and farmers are getting along nicely.—J. R. Callahan went to Wildie Friday on business.—W. M. Campbell went to McKee Sunday on business.—J. W. Jones says he is 30 years old and that this is the first season that he has ever burnt out on mustard and spotted britches.—Will Beck says the crickets have eaten all his pepper and licked the nail where it hung.—Everybody come out to Lon Oak to Sunday School at 9 a. m.

HURLEY.

May 23.—Some of the farmers are working over corn. On account of the past cold weather, corn crops look dull.—J. W. Davis of Moores Creek was thru here Wednesday, taking off the wool. He had a very nice bunch.—Amos McCollum, who has been at Hamilton, Ohio for several months, returned home Tuesday night. He says he is not going back any more this summer.—Perry McCollum had a fine horse killed Tuesday. Perry says he don't care; he will buy another one.—Lillie Moore, Mrs. Martha Morris and Sitha Angel went to McKee Tuesday, as witnesses in the Dave and Bradley Gabbard case. Dave was cleared and Bradley was fined two and one-half dollars and costs.—George McCollum sold a fine horse last week for \$90.00.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gabbard and little daughter, Bertha, attended church at McKee Sunday.—Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Rachel Gabbard visited Mrs. Jacob Gabbard, Jr., Sunday.—Sitha Angel visited at Palestine Gabbard's Sunday.—Mr. and Mr. J. W. Hurley visited Mrs. Hurley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum, Sunday last.—Sitha Angel visited Mrs. Mary Gabbard Thursday afternoon.—Leonard and Everett Gabbard visited friends at Birch Lick Saturday and Sunday last. They report a nice time.—Bradley Gabbard of this place visited friends near Evergreen Saturday and Sunday.—J. W. and Lewis Maricum of near Waneta visited their brother-in-law, W. M. Gabbard of this place Thursday night.—Green McCollum lost a cow last week.—Jake Maris and others of Hooten Creek went gigging the other night and killed a fine lot of fish.—Jake Gabbard (Long Jake) killed a large copper-head near his home last week.—What has become of the correspondent at Waneta? We would be glad to hear from there again; wake up and let's hear from you.

McKEE.

May 23.—A large crowd attended County Court Monday.—A heavy rain Sunday night gave the farmers an opportunity to come to town and spend the day informing themselves as to what is "doing" in the county.—A protracted meeting, conducted by Revs. Ball and Van Winkle, seems to have the attention and interest of most everybody in and about McKee.—The series of meetings began last Friday evening, and will perhaps close with this evening's services. Two have been baptized: Misses Sudie and Nannie Neeley. Mr. Samuel Howard and wife joined the church by letter from Road Run, in Clay county.—Mrs. Isaac Messler gave a social last Friday evening in honor of Misses Riksen and Kolker, teachers of McKee Academy. Among the guests were: Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Amyx, Judge and Mrs. J. F. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Rader, Dr. J. D. Hays, J. R. Hays, R. M. Bradshaw, H. F. Minter, Mrs. Mattie Carpenter, and Mrs. Lucy Welch. The evening passed pleasantly and all too quickly.—Miss Emily Minter is visiting home folks at Green Hall last week.—Out of twenty-six applications for teachers' certificates, in the examinations last Friday and Saturday, five received first grade, ten second grade, and three third grade certificates. Some of the eight who failed made good averages, but fell

considerably below the limit in Arithmetic. Teachers, think of this, and when you take up your work this fall lead your pupils who have passed the mechanical part of arithmetic to reason on mathematical principles and do not place too much stress on rules and formulas with a few model problems grouped under them.—Miss Daisy Parsons, who has been in Berea for some time, has returned to McKee.—Mr. James Marcum, of Owsley county, is a repairer of musical instruments in McKee this week.

ESTILL COUNTY. WAGERSVILLE.

May 25.—Farmers are getting along nicely planting corn. Some of them have finished planting.—Some of the boys went fishing Friday, and caught some real nice fish.—Misses Ella and Maude Park entertained quite a number of friends last Sunday. Those present were, Misses Nettie, Grace, Kathryn and Fan Wagers; Messrs. Hume C. and J. B. Wagers, Willie and Ambrose Wilson and F. J. Wagers.—Mrs. A. Q. Wilson is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kidwell visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rogers of Doe Creek Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelley, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelley Sunday last.—Vernon Scrivner is still improving.—Misses Kathryn and Fan Wagers killed a copper-head snake in the front hall door last week and saw another go under the veranda.—Messdames A. B. and J. B. Kelley were shopping in Irvine Tuesday afternoon. Miss Lena Edwards was in Irvine the first of the week, having sewing done.—Misses Nettie and Kathryn Wagers are planning to go to Irvine Saturday afternoon.

HAPPY TOP.

May 25.—Miss Talitha Logsdon is planning to make an extended visit with friends and relatives at Berea.—Laura Hall has returned from Wagersville, where she has been attending church.—Miss Alma Logsdon visited Miss Talitha Logsdon, Monday night.—Mrs. Isaac Tackett, who has been visiting relatives at this place left Thursday for her home at Lily, Ky.—Mrs. Lena Miller spent Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. Ben Hargraves.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Logsdon visited Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tackett Sunday night last.—Mrs. Josephine Tungate spent Tuesday with Mrs. Joe Collins.—Miss Alma Tungate was the guest of her cousin, Miss Talitha Logsdon.—Master Millard Hale is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dora Dixon, this week.—Miss Mandy Willis of Jinks was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. Barker, Monday night.—Mr. A. D. Logsdon reports he will soon be thru planting corn. He has already 45 acres planted.—Mr. James Park passed thru here on his way to Red Lick Wednesday.

GARRARD COUNTY. WALLACETON.

May 21.—The farmers of this section have had to stop their work entirely for a week or more, but prospects for the coming week seem favorable.—News has been received here that Thos. King, who has been working in Hamilton for a time, started to his Kentucky home and was killed. His remains were laid at rest in Wallace Chapel Cemetery.—G. E. Brockman and family attended church at Pilot Knob last Sunday.—Miss Pearl Brockman of this place is spending this week with her grandmother, of Big Hill.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gabbard were the guests of G. B. Gabbard and family last Saturday night.—Binnam Pitts and family were the guests of O. L. Gabbard and wife at the same time.

May 24.—Miss Grace Blanton of Berea visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Gabbard of this place last week.—Mr. George Tisdale, Jr., who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, for the past five weeks, returned last Sunday.—The weather has been fair for the past three weeks and most farmers are thru planting corn, and are now wanting rain.—George Boan, Tom Eden and Bud Hill were killing rats in Joe Wylie's barn a few days ago. They killed about fifty. One of the last few killed gave battle with Mr. Hill and wounded him, but he will recover.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard attended Mrs. Gabbard's mother's 52nd anniversary at her home at Asbury, Ky., May 23d.—S. W. Wylie will be seventy years old in July. He has tended a big crop every year since he was fifteen years old. He is farming quite extensively this spring, but says this is his last year. He is going to retire. S. W. is a hustler.—G. B. Gabbard and wife of this place stayed over night with John Gabbard and family at Berea Saturday night.

CARTERSVILLE.

May 23.—There were services at the Methodist Church last Sunday. A large

congregation was present.—Sunday evening the County Sunday School convention was held at Manse.—Mrs. Tellie Green of Point Level is rejoicing over the arrival of an eight-pound girl, born on the 21st. Her name is Georgia Fay Green.—Mrs. John Merryman and Mrs. John Rowt, Mrs. J. G. Clark and Mrs. Allen Arnold called on Mrs. Tellie Green Wednesday evening.—Mrs. R. C. Boaln and Miss Pearl Boaln, visited at Mrs. Joe Wylie's Wednesday.—Miss Eve Merryman called on Mrs. Mary S. Clark Sunday evening.—Mr. Will Brown of Lowell was run over and killed on the railroad below Paint Lick, Tuesday evening. His remains were interred in the Lancaster cemetery, Wednesday. He leaves a wife and two small children.—Mr. John Clark's family have all recovered from the measles.—Several of the young people around here are planning to go fishing at Mr. Tram Conn's pond, near Lancaster next Tuesday.—The new creamery of Paint Lick started up Wednesday the 22nd. We hope it will be a success and a great help to the country around.—Most of the fruit in this vicinity is killed.—Wheat is looking fine.

OHIO NEWS.

May 24.—The continued cool weather has caused the prices of fruits and vegetables to advance. Wheat is selling for \$1.00 per bushel in Hamilton. The price of flour has been raised.—Mr. Lige Feltner has been very ill for a few days this week.—Henry Smith and A. J. Gabbard have moved from Cleveland avenue to South B street, where they now board.—E. E. Flanery paid us a business visit in Hamilton last Saturday from Cincinnati.—W. P. Minter and wife have returned to their former home in Owsley county, Ky.—Lewis Gabbard and M. Sparks, who went to St. Louis, Mo., last year, have returned and are working for the C. C. Paper Co.—S. H. Creech and Charley Bowles who were reported as having measles some few weeks ago, have gone back to their "Old Kentucky homes."—President Roosevelt will speak in Indianapolis, Ind., on Memorial Day.—The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the Jefferson Theatre on last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Tibbitts of Washington, D. C. gave an illustrated lecture, showing the great advancement and progress of the Y. M. C. A. since it was founded by Sir George Williams, of London, in 1844.—The annexation ordinance, better known as the Greater Hamilton ordinance, has voted in all suburbs which will give the city a population of about 45,000 people. The city of Cincinnati has passed a similar vote increasing the population of the city to over 400,000 inhabitants. The C. C. Paper Company is establishing eight hour shifts right along now as they get men sufficient to run them.

IDAHO LETTER.

Stites, Idaho, May 15.

To the Editor of The Citizen:—We are having beautiful weather, and the farmers and gardeners are making good use of the time.—The new road running across the east end of C. B. Moore's ranch, thru the west end of P. P. Reynolds ranch is now completed.—The public roads are in good conditions since the dry weather began.—P. P. Reynolds and C. B. Moore have planted 964 pounds of potatoes. P. P. Reynolds has sowed 3/4 pounds of onion seeds which will make 30 bushels.—Mr. A. M. Reynolds is still working for the N. P. R. R. Co. at a good salary.—Jas. H. Dunn says that he raised seven tons of oat hay from one acre of ground, which was twice as much as any other farmer ever raised. He wants to sell his ranch.—John Baldwin says that he has the finest ranch on the slope which he will sell for \$3,000.—Little Ernest C. and Martha M. Moore say they are going back to "Tucky" in a few years to see grandma.—We were sorry to hear of the death of our friend, Clay Treadway of Owsley county, and also the death of A. M. Neely, sheriff of Owsley.—There have been only three deaths in and around Stites since we have been here. One was caused by a rattlesnake bite.—We receive letters from our Kentucky friends asking why we don't write oftener to your paper. Can say that we are quite a while in getting items of interests, as our people in this part of the country are all strangers to the readers of your paper.—James H. Dunn has the largest family in Idaho county, numbering 17. He is 38 years old and has been married 20 years.—If any of our friends are very anxious to know about this country and will write to me, I will gladly give any information possible.—P. P. Reynolds and C. B. Moore are planning to take a trip into the mountains. We hope to give an interesting letter to the readers of your paper on our return.—C. B. Moore found a grapeshot, that weighed about 10 ounces, which was, perhaps, used in a battle fought near Stites on the 10th of May, 1881, between the Nez Perce Indians and General O. O. Howard. Perhaps some of the readers of The Citizen remember General Howard, who visited Berea College in 1897.—Some of our eastern friends have an idea that the only

IF YOU TOUCH your tongue to ALUM

and look in the glass—you will see the effect—
You can't help puckering—it makes you pucker
to think of tasting it.

By the use of so called cheap Baking
Powders you take this puckering, injurious Alum
right into your system—you injure digestion
and ruin your stomach.

AVOID ALUM
Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal is made from pure, refined Grape Cream of Tartar—Costs more
than Alum but you have the profit of quality, the profit of good health.



thing to do to get rich and live easy
is to come west. But remember this
little verse refers to the western man
as well as the eastern.

"The man who simply sits and waits
For good to come along
Ain't worth the breath that one would
take
To tell him he is wrong
For good ain't flowin' around this world
For ev'ry fool to sup,
You've got to put your seers on
An' go an' hunt it up!"

Yours truly,
C. B. MOORE.

In Memory of Lee Gum.

In tender memory of Lee Gum, who
departed this life April 20th, 1907, at
11:05 a. m., near Prowers, Colorado.
The deceased was 37 years, 10 months
and 21 days old, and was the son of
J. D. and Emily Gum, who reside near
Irvine, Estill county, Ky. He married
Miss Martha Shifflet of Madison
county, near eight years ago, and she
died of consumption about fifteen
months later, leaving a daughter five
months old. Lee's health began to fail
about three years ago and he had been
in Colorado about two and one-half
years seeking relief; but judging from
his letters his health was about the
same as when he left Kentucky. He

had decided to come home this spring
to visit his family and friends, and
then if necessary, go away again, per-
haps southward. Accordingly he left
Idaho Springs and came to Denver,
and on to Prowers to say goodbye to
friends, and wait for spring rains to
cease before starting for Kentucky.
He was at the home of J. A. Heaton
and in company with him had walked
a distance of two hundred yards to
the postoffice to mail a letter to his
family, and on starting home took a
hemorrhage, and looking up, as he
lay in his friend's arms, said: "I'm
gone," and passed quietly away. His
remains were shipped home, reaching
there the 24th, and on the following
day funeral services were held and
interment in the family cemetery fol-
lowed. His parents could not con-
sent to have him taken from them
again, in order to lay him beside his
wife, who sleeps in the Richmond
Cemetery.

"I'm coming home," a letter said,
"Yes, coming back again:
I'm yearning for the loved ones,
In my cherished native land.
I've now delayed the trip a year,
More health and strength to gain,

But bravely trusting God's dear love,
I'll see you soon again."

Alas, alas, it could not be,
Death caught him on the way,
And quickly in his icy hand,
Life yielded to his prey.

Away from home and those most
dear,

Yet God and friends were there
To give the soul a welcome home;
The form, a brother's care,
And later when the form was borne

To saddened home and friends:
No gladness light was in the eye;
No happy clasping hands.

We can but weep and turn away,
For the last sad rite is o'er,
Good-bye, dear Lee; a last good-bye,
On earth we meet no more.

Somerset, Ky., May 27.—The Mercer
hotel at Burnside, near here, was de-
stroyed by fire and Miss Bertha
Toombs, a telephone operator, was
burned to death. The telephone ex-
change was located in the hotel build-
ing, and Miss Toombs was at work at
the time the fire broke out. The fire
spread so rapidly that she was unable
to reach the street. There were thirty
guests asleep in the hotel at the
time, but all escaped uninjured. The
property loss will reach several thou-
sand dollars.

COMING COMING
1855 1907

BEREA COMMENCEMENT WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

ORATORS
DR. JAMES M. CANFIELD
Of Columbia University, New York
and OTHER GREAT SPEAKERS

Sunday, June 2, Sermon to Graduates, 10:45 a. m. Sermon
to Young People, Dr. Willard B. Thorp, of Chicago,
7:30 p. m.
Monday, June 3, Concert by Harmonia, 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, June 4, Meeting of Berea Alumni.

HOMESPUN FAIR

Exhibit and Prizes. Homespun Coverlids with Ket-
tle Dyes. Linen, Baskets, Chains, Ax-handles, etc.
See list on page 8.

Mr. Wade's Great Exhibit from Six States
Will be Here.

GET READY FOR THE
FALL TERM, SEPT. 11

Find out what you can do; write to the College Secretary,
WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Ky.

ECHO OF THE WAR

Damages Claimed for Property Lost
When Paducah Was Shelled.

St. Louis, May 25.—A claim against
the United States for \$3,127.30, grow-
ing out of the shelling of Paducah,
Ky., during the civil war has been
filed in the probate court by George
C. Karsch, administrator, as an addi-
tional inventory of the property of
Jacob Karsch, who died recently.

During the war Jacob Karsch was
employed by the government to bake
bread in Paducah for the federal
troops. He fitted up an immense bak-
ery and soon after its installation Pa-
ducah was shelled and the bakery was
among the property destroyed. A
claim for damages amounting to \$3,
127.30 was presented to the 58th and
59th congresses, but was not allowed.
It is now filed as part of the estate,
and it is stated that the heirs will
push it for settlement.

Dr. W. G. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 103

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

S. R. BAKER,
DENTIST
BEREA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4
City Phone 133
Teeth extracted without pain—Somniforme

C. F. HANSON
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER...

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day

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